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LAST WEEK'S  
AVERAGE DAILY SALE  
444,000

No 63,230

## Poles cheer as Prime Minister defies 'hands off' call

# Join the West Thatcher tells eastern bloc

● The Prime Minister called on the Eastern bloc to reach out to the West and join the European mainstream.  
● Her speech was seen as an important address on East-West relations by the West's new "dominant voice".  
● While urging the recognition of Solidarity she warned that the union had to face economic realities.  
● She said that economic co-operation would come when basic human rights were a way of life in the East.

From Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher last night urged the dismantling of the Berlin Wall and the raising of the Iron Curtain, calling on the Soviet Union's East European satellites to turn to the West and join the European mainstream.

Showing greater boldness than expected in a remarkable speech in Warsaw, Mrs Thatcher ignored the warning by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, not to meddle in his country's affairs and effectively called on the Polish Government to recognize the banned Solidarity trades union.

Mrs Thatcher's words were clearly aimed at a much wider audience. It was an important

address on East-West relations significantly timed at the moment when the US presidential election leaves her as the dominant voice in the West.

But at the same time she sought to bring together the two sides in Poland, urging Mr Lech Walesa and his Solidarity followers that they must be responsible in facing up to the harsh decisions needed to right the Polish economy.

Mrs Thatcher will meet Mr Walesa today in Gdansk and lay a wreath on the shipyard memorial to the strikers shot there by security police in 1970.

of the way of life in Eastern Europe and "until all enjoy freedom under the law" — a law which applies not only to those who are governed but to those who govern as well.

In a day of constant meetings, she told a group of intellectuals, known as Lech Walesa's brains trust, that the way forward for Poland was not power-sharing by the Government but the relinquishment of some of the Government's power — a message she repeated over lunch to the Polish Prime Minister, Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

She told General Jaruzelski, her host at last night's dinner, that greater prosperity came only to free nations. "Experience teaches us that you will only achieve higher growth, only release enterprise, only spur people to greater effort, only obtain their full-hearted commitment to reform, when people have the dignity and enjoyment of personal and political liberty."



Reaching out: Mrs Thatcher during her walkabout at a Warsaw market yesterday on the second day of her visit to Poland.

## Warsaw 'market forces'

From Richard Bassett  
Warsaw

"She looks so fragile, this Iron Lady," said a Polish woman behind the fruit and vegetable counter in Warsaw's Hala Mirowska market yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher, wrapped in simple tweeds and fur, had every reason to look a little pale. As she turned towards an inviting pile of mushrooms, security men masquerading, somewhat implausibly, as agricultural labourers sprang up all around her.

Elsewhere, Mrs Thatcher found that the only housewives to whom she could talk were the plump, fresh-faced wives of the party faithful who had been based in by the hundreds to the 19th-century market hall.

Uniformed and plain-clothed police ensured that the number of genuine shoppers was kept to a minimum. Only after the Prime Minister had gone did the genuine queues for vegetables form. Thin, shabbily-dressed women, accustomed to spending a quarter of their lives standing in line, replaced the more

## Hundreds of millions 'wasted' on new roads

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The National Audit Office yesterday exposed the true extent of the Department of Transport's inability to forecast traffic flows on major new roads, and suggested this could be costing taxpayers huge amounts of money.

Forecasts were seriously inaccurate for nearly half all big new schemes, including the M25, the office said. Large roads had been built where more modest ones would have sufficed and vice versa. Some need not have been built at all.

It said there were big flaws in the way the forecasts were compiled. Rarely was account taken of the fact that new roads might generate new traffic, nor of the fact that new roads opened up surrounding areas to traffic-generating industry and commerce. The scale of recent national traffic growth had not been anticipated.

The DoT and its Scottish and Welsh equivalents spend more than £850 million a year on motorways and trunk roads, but the most devastat-

ing part of the NAO report concerns the M25, completed only two years ago.

It reveals that on 21 of the 26 three-lane sections, traffic flows already far exceed forecasts for 15 years after opening. One year after opening the Micklefield Green to South Mimms section was carrying 48,000 vehicles more than the 15-year forecast.

The NAO predicts that traffic flows on all sections will be on average 71 per cent higher than forecast 15 years after opening. Two sections are being widened to four lanes at considerable extra cost, but the NAO says this could merely lead to other sections having to be widened.

This could cost "hundreds of millions" and nobody could say if even four lanes would be adequate.

The report discloses that in 19 of 41 government-analysed cases traffic flows on new roads one year after opening

were more than 20 per cent greater or smaller than forecast. On one it was 105 per cent more, on another 50 per cent less.

The NAO's investigation into 161 English and Welsh schemes completed since 1980 showed that in 78 cases, latest predictions of traffic flows for the 15th year after completion were already more than 20 per cent greater or lower than the original forecasts.

In a third of 40 cases where flows had been underestimated, the overall economic benefit was likely to be negative.

Approximately £225 million could have been saved by building more modest roads in 41 cases.

A senior DoT source said last night that the report largely reflected decisions taken by the last Labour Government.

National Audit Office: Department of Transport, Scottish Development Department and Welsh Office Road Planning (Stationary Office, £4.40).

## INSIDE Prescott relieved of key post

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday gave Mr John Prescott the role of energy spokesman in the Shadow Cabinet to Mr Tony Blair.

Mr Prescott, who failed in his challenge for the deputy leadership this year and dropped from second place in the poll to thirteenth, was given the transport brief.

The rest of the senior spokesmen were unchanged with Mr Gordon Brown, who topped the poll, remaining as deputy to Mr John Smith, the shadow chancellor. Page 2

**£300,000 libel award to Stark**

Miss Koo Stark, the actress, was awarded £300,000 libel damages in the High Court in London yesterday over newspaper allegations that she had an adulterous affair with the Duke of York. Page 3

**Lonrho battle**

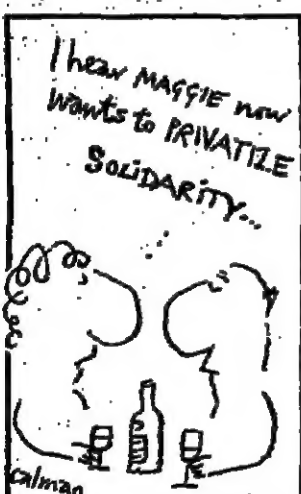
An undeclared battle for Lonrho was stepped up, with Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the chief executive, buying shares while Mr Alan Bond, a big shareholder, raised £34 million. Page 23

**Opec warning**

Opec gave a warning that the oil price is on the verge of collapse as the world glut reached its highest level for five years. Page 23

**FA inquiry**

The FA have begun inquiries into an alleged attack on a Manchester United player after Wednesday night's Littlewoods Cup game at Wimbledon. Page 44



## India flies in paratroops to put down Maldives coup

From Edward Gorman  
Delhi

The Indian Government last night sent 1,500 troops to the Maldives Islands following an attempted coup early yesterday in which at least 20 people were killed and many others injured.

Senior Indian officials said the troops, flown in from the southern port city of Trivandrum, had landed without difficulty on the island's capital of Male at about 10pm local time. By last night sounds of gunfire had ceased in Male, the capital, after three aircraft landed.

In London, the Foreign Office said there were about 1,000 British tourists on the Indian archipelago, but it had no reports of any casualties.

Indian officials said the decision to send the troops

was taken late yesterday afternoon after a request for military assistance was received from Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom.

The Indians are believed to have received President Gayoom's plea at about midday. President Gayoom also appealed to both Britain and the United States as well as India to help to put down the fourth attempted coup in ten years in the sun-drenched strangle of islands in the Indian Ocean. The Indian

Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, who postponed a scheduled day-long trip to the East Indian state of Bihar, took the decision to send troops after a nine-hour crisis meeting with senior ministers at his Racecourse Road home.

The soldiers — believed to be paratroops — had earlier been flown down to Trivandrum from their base at Poona near Bombay. Three Indian Navy frigates had also been standing by at the large Indian naval and air force base at Cochin up the coast from Trivandrum.

The dramatic move by the Indians followed a coup early yesterday in the islands about 500 miles south of the Indian mainland. According to the Maldivian High Commission in the Sri Lankan capital Colombo, the crisis began when between 150 and 200 "foreign mercenaries" landed on Male under cover of darkness. They

## Arts spending to increase by 31%

By Mark Ellis

Arts spending will rise by 31 per cent in the next four years and the Government has pledged £90 million to complete the new London home for the British Library, Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, announced yesterday.

The success of the Government's three-year funding strategy for the arts was seen by the increase in the number of theatre companies and orchestras touring the country, he said.

The £90 million earmarked for the British Library at St Pancras was welcomed by the library last night although the figure was considered too low to bring some of the collections, already housed in 19 buildings, under one roof.

The total government art spending for 1991-92 will be £483 million, an increase of 31 per cent over this year's expenditure. The Arts Council

grant will rise from £160 million in 1990-91 to £168 million in 1991-92, a 5 per cent increase.

Museums and galleries will get an increase of more than 8 per cent, from £161 million in 1990-91 to £174 million in 1991-92.

The increase of 53 per cent over the current year would strengthen the building and maintenance programme for some of Britain's best-known institutions, including the National Gallery, Science Museum, Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum, Mr Luce said.

Grant rises include 6.6 per cent for the British Film Institute from £12 million in 1990-91 to £12.8 million in 1991-92; 6 per cent for the National Film and Television School, to £1.8 million; and 6.25 per cent to the Crafts Council, to £2.55 million.

## Prince aims to put more cordiale into entente

By Andrew McEwen  
Diplomatic Correspondent

The Prince of Wales will next week undertake what may be his most important diplomatic mission so far — to try to make the French and British like each other better.

A five-day visit to France by the Prince and Princess is being seen as an opportunity for a new start in the relationship. Both governments are giving it exceptional diplomatic importance, treating it as a full-dress state visit in all but name.

Prince Charles is to make an important speech on the relationship during a banquet at the Elysee Palace on Monday night. Although it reflects his personal views, the Foreign Office has had a hand in writing it. If it

succeeds, it will be a conscious recreation of history. A speech by Edward VII at a state banquet in Paris in 1903 secured French popular approval for the Entente Cordiale, signed the following year, which removed much of the enmity that remained after the Napoleonic era.

The two governments have been looking for a way to revitalize enthusiasm for some time. Both feel that their diplomatic and commercial links have become stronger, especially over the past three years, but that there has been no corresponding improvement in public attitudes.

Ties between France and Germany, on the other hand, have improved greatly since the 1963 treaty.

Whitehall sources said that the

French Government had "pulled out all the stops" to show the importance of the Prince's visit. Although only the sovereign can make a state visit, the programme is indistinguishable from the treatment which would be accorded to a head of state.

The royal couple will be met in Paris by the Prime Minister, M. Michel Rocard. They will stay at the Hotel de Marigny, which is used for state visits, and will be given what amounts to a state dinner at the Elysee Palace by President Mitterrand.

In the following days the royal couple will be shown the best France has to offer. The visit will culminate at the Arc de Triomphe on Friday when the Prince and President Mitterrand travel together to the commemo-

ration of the 70th anniversary of the Armistice. A large contingent of Welsh Guards will parade jointly with French soldiers.

In his speech on Monday, the Prince is likely to strike a more enthusiastic note about Europe than Mrs Thatcher did in her speech to the College of Europe at Bruges. In a second important speech on Thursday he will emphasize the commercial relationship in the context of the ending of EEC trade barriers in 1992.

Britain, which is France's fourth most important export market, took £6.2 billion worth of French imports during the first six months of 1988. In the same period Britain exported goods worth £5.3 billion to France, its third most important market.



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## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Extra £14m for science research

Research councils, universities and others will share an extra £14 million in the next five months to buy urgently needed equipment, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

Subject to parliamentary approval, the University Grants Committee will get £5 million towards basic science. The Science and Engineering Research Council will get £3,050,000, which will mean the earlier delivery of computer equipment at the Rutherford, Appleton and Daresbury laboratories.

The Medical Research Council will receive £3 million to support work in cell and molecular biology, among other fields. The Agricultural and Food Research Council is to get £1.7 million to provide equipment at university departments in support of biological and related sciences. The £14 million is being allocated in the current year and is in response to advice Mr Baker received last May from the research councils on equipment needs.

## Wapping complaints

Thirty reports on allegations of police brutality during a demonstration outside News International's east London plant in January last year have been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions and his advisers by a provincial police team. Another 10 reports concerning incidents on the first anniversary of the company's move to Wapping have yet to be completed by a team of Northamptonshire officers working with the Police Complaints Authority. Decisions on any proceedings are not expected for some time.

## Plea for Dorset heath

Urgent measures to protect the remaining Dorset heathlands, one of the rarest and most threatened habitats in Europe, are called for by the Nature Conservancy Council in a new booklet. The area contains a unique association of plants and animals, the council says, but also unique are the scale and range of pressures, including the demand for land from the growing Bournemouth-Poole conurbation; Europe's largest onshore oilfield; clay, sand and gravel extraction; and commercial afforestation.

## Japanese back films

Mr Jeremy Thomas, the producer of *The Last Emperor*, the British-backed film which won nine Academy awards and was an outstanding box office success, has raised a further \$120 million (about £67 million) to finance another six films. Though *The Last Emperor* has made several million pounds profit, British companies are not backing the deal, which he said was "quite a shame". The bulk of the cash — \$50 million (£28 million) — is coming from Shochiku-Fuji, the Japanese film company. The remaining funds will come from European banks.

## Hunt master cleared

The first charges of criminal damage brought against a master of foxhounds after a clash with hunt saboteurs were dropped yesterday, almost a year after the incident. The Crown Prosecution Service offered no evidence against Mrs Rosemary Peters, joint master of the Surrey Union, and Mr Leonard Cox, a hunt official, at Guildford Magistrates' Court, Surrey. They were jointly charged with a public order offence and damaging a car driven by a saboteur, who was subsequently convicted of a public order offence.

## Army wives' protest

Several hundred wives of Irish Army soldiers marched to the parliament buildings in Dublin yesterday demanding better pay and conditions for the troops. The women, members of the National Army Spouses Association, claim that their husbands' rates of pay are unrealistic and are forcing many families into debt.

## Bar association calls for reform of jury system

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Reforms to the jury system including a computerized selection system and a statutory requirement for jurors to be able to read and write are called for by the Criminal Bar Association today.

The association, which has conducted its own research into the selection of jurors, says the present selection system is remarkably primitive; contains an inbuilt imbalance in favour of the crown and throws up bizarre juries of an unrepresentative kind.

"No system of criminal justice can retain the confidence of the public unless the selection and operation of its judges is seen to constitute a tribunal that is both

effective and just", the association says. "That applies particularly to the judges of fact in criminal trials, the jury."

The association says the present selection system, based on a numerical formula applied to the electoral roll, is primitive and untouched by information technology.

"It is surely time to tackle the basis of selection and apply to it available modern techniques", the association says.

In addition, it suggests having some way by which information could be gathered about a person's ethnic origin, occupation and age on the return of the jury summons. "This could be used to verify the sort of juries we are producing" and "might be particularly revealing in relation to long cases, for instance".

Other changes urged by the association include abolition of the crown's right to ask jurors to "stand by" without giving a reason now that the defence right to challenge jurors is to be abolished. It says the present position, which favours the crown, is made worse by the right of the crown to vet jurors. The defence has no such right.

The Home Secretary has power to reduce sentences imposed on British citizens by foreign courts to the maximum penalties under English law, the House of Lords ruled yesterday. The ruling, which applies where British citizens sentenced abroad are transferred to serve their sentences in England, reverses a previous ruling which held the Home Secretary could reduce the sentences below the maxima if he

thought fit. The law lords, Lord Bridge of Harwich presiding, allowed an appeal by the Home Secretary in the case of Mr Gary Read who was convicted in a Spanish court of introducing forged currency into Spain.

The court had imposed the minimum sentence of 12 years and one day's imprisonment, but recommended a partial amnesty to reduce it to six years and one day.

The Home Secretary had taken the view that he only had power under the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons to reduce any sentence to the maximum in this country, which in this case was 10 years. But the divisional court held that he was also required to assess the range of sentences appro-

prate to the offence by reference to the practice of the Court of Appeal, and reduce the foreign sentence so it was compatible with English law.

But yesterday Lord Bridge said there could only be one maximum sentence prescribed which in this case would be the statutory maximum.

● The Lord Chancellor has delivered a warning to the legal profession that his Green Paper will take a fundamental look at "all the present restrictions" and monopolies relating to its work and structure.

He told the Council of Circuit Judges that the paper will "examine the structure and practices of the profession from first principles".

Letters, page 15  
Client confidentiality, page 4

## Prescott loses key energy portfolio in Labour team

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr John Prescott yesterday lost the key post of Labour energy spokesman where he would have led the fight against the Government's plan to privatize the electricity industry.

In a minimal reshuffle after the shadow cabinet elections, Mr Neil Kinnock appointed Mr Tony Blair, the present trade spokesman and newcomer to the shadow cabinet, to take Mr Prescott's place.

Mr Prescott admitted on Wednesday that MPs had punished him in the elections for mounting his challenge to Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader.

Mr Prescott, who dropped from second to thirteenth place this year, is to return to the job of transport spokesman, made vacant by the removal from the shadow cabinet of Mr Robert Hughes.

It was a post he held from 1983 to 1985. However, he cannot be seen to have suffered much of a demotion. Mr Kinnock had already decided that transport must be given a higher parliamentary profile over the coming months, and Mr Prescott has clearly been given the opportunity to rehabilitate himself.

Mr Kinnock left the key job of defence spokesman with Mr Martin O'Neill who failed to get elected to the shadow cabinet, but who has done the job since Mr Denis Davies resigned in the summer. Mr

Gerald Kaufman, the shadow foreign secretary, will be the most influential figure in the modification of Labour's defence policy.

Mr Kinnock left all his senior spokesmen in their current positions with Mr Gordon Brown, who topped the poll in the elections, staying as number two to Mr John Smith, the convalescing shadow chancellor.

Mr Barry Jones, the only other newcomer, takes over his old job as the spokesman on Wales.

The new shadow cabinet is to be told by Mr Kinnock to give a new impetus to green issues.

The full team is: Home affairs, Roy Hattersley; Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Gordon Brown; Treasury and economic affairs, John Smith; Foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Gerald Kaufman; Agriculture and rural affairs, David Clark; Health and social security, Robin Cook.

Scotland, Donald Dewar; Leader of the House and campaigns co-ordinator, Frank Dobson; Trade and industry, Bryan Gould; Energy, Tony Blair; Employment, Michael Meacher; Education, Jack Straw; Wales, Barry Jones; Transport, John Prescott; Environment, John Cunningham; Women, Jo Richardson. Not in shadow cabinet: Defence, Martin O'Neill; Northern Ireland, Kevin McNamara.

## Duchess arrives home



The Duchess of York arriving with a teddy bear at Heathrow Airport, London, yesterday after flying from Perth at the end of her tour of Australia. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

## Threat of strike in Bradford recedes

By Peter Davenport

The threat of strike action by local government workers in Bradford, to protest against economic measures introduced by the new Conservative city council, receded last night.

Nalco officials instructed 6,500 city hall staff to suspend a policy of non-co-operation and to take no further moves towards a strike ballot.

The decision came after eight hours of talks in three sessions between senior council officers and local officials of the union.

Last night Mr Peter Meer, Nalco branch treasurer, said the local authority had given the union a guarantee that there would be no compulsory redundancies in the staff cuts announced last week.

"We have got a package of proposals which will be put to our executive committee next week but broadly it means that the cuts can be achieved by natural wastage and voluntary redundancy", Mr Meer said.

He said he now believed the union could achieve its aims without strike action.

The Conservative council is costing £5.8 million from the budget and wants to cut 2,900 jobs over five years.

Last night Mr Eric Pickles, leader of the council, said he was delighted by the Nalco decision.

Today Mr Pickles is meeting the Bishop of Bradford, the Rt Rev Robert Williamson, who has expressed concerns that the cuts will create deep and lasting divisions.

Mr Pickles said he hoped to reassure the bishop before he enters talks later in the day with the leaders of other mainstream churches in the city.

## Job offer to those who defy opt-out

By David Tyler, Education Editor

Teachers who do not want to work in a Manchester school that may opt out of local authority control are to be offered alternative jobs to discourage parents from following the example of Skegness Grammar School, which voted to run its own affairs this week.

Labour councillors in Tameside have set up a company to buy the freehold of land at Audenshaw High School to make it difficult for governors to have proper financial control of it if they seek independence.

The leader of the Labour-controlled council, Mr Roy Oldham, has also written to all school staff — teaching and non-teaching — asking them to state that they wish to remain in local authority employment. In return he will "request" the council's education committee to give them employment. The council's offer of alternative jobs is expected to be announced at a special meeting at the school on Monday.

So far, only two of the 45

teachers at the school have said they are against opting out.

Mrs Glynnis Miller, secretary of the Audenshaw Parents' Action Group which is leading an opt-out campaign, said: "This is just a last-ditch move in the propaganda war which the council is losing. They hope to be able to say to parents that all the teachers will leave if we opt out. They won't."

The council, which has a no-redundancy policy, would have difficulty finding alternative jobs. As schools begin to assume responsibility for their own staff under the Education Reform Act, the council will cease to be the employer whether the school opts out or not.

Earlier this week, in the first parents' poll under the Education Reform Act, Skegness parents voted overwhelmingly in favour of opting out. The poll has led the way for several other schools across the country to seek independence.

Baker's baby, page 19  
Teacher shortage, page 6

## Decision delayed on shipyards' fate

By a Staff Reporter

A decision on the future of the North East Shipbuilders' yards on the River Wear at Sunderland, which are threatened with closure, was unexpectedly delayed yesterday.

The Department of Trade and Industry, which has received four private bids for the yards, said it needed more time fully to evaluate them. A spokesman insisted that the delay in announcing the fate of the company was unconnected with the Prime Minister's visit to Poland.

She is due to meet Mr Lech Walesa the Solidarity leader, today at the Gdańsk shipyards which the Polish authorities have announced are to close as part of measures to improve the country's economy.

A decision to close the Sunderland yards, which has been widely expected, may have come at an embarrassing time for the Prime Minister. It is the second time in successive weeks that the decision has been delayed and was greeted with guarded optimism by campaigners fighting to prevent the closure and

the loss of around 2,000 jobs.

Mr Alan Milburn, the co-ordinator of the "Save Our Shipyards" campaign, said yesterday: "Every day that goes by means there is more time for the interested parties to negotiate a settlement which will ensure that shipbuilding continues on Wearside. We remain convinced that there is a viable future for the yards."

The Wearside campaigners have been in touch with Mr Walesa and they say he has said he will raise their plight with the Prime Minister at his meeting with her.

Mr Milburn added: "Now that the decision has been delayed we repeat our invitation that Mrs Thatcher should come to Sunderland and meet shipyard union leaders here just as she is doing in Poland."

Campaigners said that if the yards close a further 4,000 jobs dependent on trade with NESL will go and that the total cost to the Government by 1995 will be around £800 million.

## Trade union law

## Draft code to set new curbs

By Roland Radd, Employment Affairs Reporter

The Government yesterday issued a new draft code of practice on industrial action balloting aimed at restricting the unions' right to call a strike.

The code, which stipulates that a range of procedures should take place before any balloting occurs, could become law in three months.

Although a statutory code would not itself impose any legal obligations on trade unions, the Government yesterday made it clear that failure to observe it would be admissible in evidence and taken into account in relevant court proceedings if employers were to take action against the unions.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employ-

ment, yesterday said: "British trade unions have all too often seen industrial action as a weapon of first resort. This is no longer acceptable — neither to the public at large nor to trade union members."

"A decision by a trade union to organize industrial action by its members is always a serious matter. It damages the company or organization, loses customers, puts jobs at risk, and deters investment."

The new code says an industrial action ballot should only be undertaken if "official" industrial action is really in prospect and should not take place if there is no real need for it.

"Testing the water" or using a ballot to put pressure on

employers without a serious intention to take action is strongly discouraged.

The code also stipulates that a union should not authorize or endorse industrial action before it has given employers the full details of the ballot result.

Trade unions are urged to respond positively to a request from an employer for details about the result.

The code also suggests that unions might consider that it is not appropriate to authorize or endorse industrial action unless there is a very substantial majority or the turnout is at least 70 per cent.

The TUC said yesterday it would study the proposals carefully. General secretaries voiced opposition.

## De Savary on shortlist to develop Bath

Mr Peter de Savary, the yachtsman and business tycoon, who has made a significant impact in the West Country with his leisure developments at Looe, End and elsewhere, is one of the contenders to develop the spa at Bath.

If he is successful, it is likely his LandLeisure firm will restore the historic Georgian buildings, left derelict for the last decade, to their Regency glory and create a luxury health complex.

Bath City Council has spent £1 million on repairs to the structure of the Hot Bath, Cross Bath and Beau Street Bath and invited developers to buy them and complete the restoration.

Mr de Savary's firm was one of the 14 short listed. The council is expected to make a decision about the winning developer within a month.

## DIAMOND SERVICE

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EAST MIDLANDS - AMSTERDAM	NEW ATP
BIRMINGHAM - BRUSSELS	DC9 JET



BRITISH MIDLAND

JP 11-6-150



# Paper boy's sadistic killer will spend the rest of his life in jail

By Craig Seton

A "sadistic sexual psychopath" spent 20 minutes deciding whether to release a newspaper boy he had abducted and sexually assaulted before battering him to death because he could not bear to be parted from his homosexual lover if caught, Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Victor Miller, aged 33, who abducted several paper boys for sexual abuse, was jailed for life after he requested that he should never be released. The computer operator, of Leamington Gardens, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, smiled as Mr Justice Otton told him: "I anticipate you will stay in prison for the rest of your life."

Miller admitted kidnapping and murdering Stuart Gough, aged 14, who was snatched at knife-point during his Sunday morning delivery round in the village of Hagley, Hereford and Worcester, on January 17. He admitted seven other charges involving the kidnapping and indecent assault of three other youths, two of them newsboys aged 13 and 16.

Mr Anthony Palmer, QC, for the prosecution, said Miller, who had been jailed twice for sexual attacks on young boys, told police that he preyed particularly on newspaper boys. "It was an ideal set-up, really. It is an ideal time when nobody is about and they are boys of the age I go for."

Because of his record Miller was questioned by police three days after Stuart disappeared, but he and the homosexual with whom he lived, referred

to only as Trevor, gave each other alibis. When Miller was finally arrested, it was four days before he led police to a country lane near Ledbury. "They found Stuart's body, naked, abused and battered under a pile of leaves", Mr Palmer said.

Miller told police he decided quite deliberately to kill Stuart after abusing him. He had spent 20-25 minutes with his mind "in turmoil" thinking what he should do. He told police: "There was only one thing I could actually do. I kept thinking about Trevor and his involvement with me."

The judge, sentencing him, said his previous record of indecent assaults on young boys "escalated to sadistic torture and killing. The opinion of the doctors is that your preoccupation with sex and violence progressing from fantasy to actuality is characteristic of a sadistic sexual psychopath."

"I cannot see the offence anything other than a deliberate pre-meditated and cold-blooded killing of a person who could not defend himself. You callously smashed in the head of the one person you thought could hold the clue to your identity. Ironically you

were wrong and there was other evidence which led to your arrest."

Miller sexually assaulted at least 29 boys, youths and men in a series of attacks that ended when one of his victims gave police vital evidence while under hypnosis.

One of his victims, a paper boy aged 13, was abducted only a year after Miller was released from prison for sexual attacks. His other victims included a man aged 22 and a youth of 18.

Apart from sexual attacks known to police, Miller admitted a further 20 offences on boys aged 10 to 15. Some of those victims have never been traced.

Almost every attack was the same, he accused his victims at knife-point, drove them to a lonely spot and forced them into indecent acts.

The police breakthrough came three days after Miller was questioned about Stuart Gough, when one of his victims, Richard Holden, aged 18, a slaughterman from Wellington, Hereford and Worcester, agreed to be hypnotized.

The youth told of his abduction by a black assailant only two days before Stuart Gough disappeared. He relived the knife-point attack in a dark country lane near Hereford and described how, "stunned" with fear, he was forced into a car and driven to an orchard where he was

Miller spent a disturbed childhood in a home for mal-adjusted children after his parents divorced.

The youth had been interviewed before but it was only under hypnosis that he remembered details of Miller's car. The details fitted the description of a car used during the attempted abduction of another Hagley paper boy only 24 hours before Stuart Gough disappeared. The next day Miller was arrested.

The court was told that Miller was grossly disturbed throughout his childhood. He would lie for hours in a foetal position in cupboards, hiding from human contact.



Stuart Gough: The paper boy battered to death



Victor Miller: The murderer unlikely ever to be released

## TV listing monopoly is opposed

By Richard Evans  
Media Editor

The National Consumer Council yesterday backed the campaign to end the monopoly right of *TV Times* and *Radio Times* to publish details of each week's television programmes.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim-Barnes, the council's chairman, spoke out as the TV Listings Campaign launched its drive to end the listings stranglehold.

The copyright that BBC and ITV own on programme listings allows them to determine what television information other publications can use in advance.

Mrs Oppenheim-Barnes, a former consumers affairs minister, said: "It is outrageous that this monopoly has been perpetuated."

Her comments came as Mr Nicholas Brett, editor of *Radio Times*, announced significant changes to the magazine. Radio and television listings are to be separated, and new writers including Barry Norman, the film critic, will contribute regularly. Mr Brett defended, along with other BBC chiefs, the seven-day copyright and said that without it *Radio Times* would no longer be able to cover minority interests.

The document published by the TV Listings Campaign outlining the case against the duopoly was condemned by *TV Times* last night.

## Police 'could not get rape evidence'

By Michael Horsnell

Police abandoned an attempt to obtain evidence from clothing in a rape case because the victim had taken 18 days to report the alleged attack and her clothes had been washed, the High Court, in Chelmsford, was told yesterday.

Det Sergeant Ray Burman was giving evidence on the fourth day of an unprecedented civil action by a primary school teacher. The woman, aged 25, is suing for aggravated damages for trespass to the person after the Director of Public Prosecutions decided not to proceed with criminal action after he had reviewed the evidence.

It is the first time in Britain that a civil action for rape damages has been launched when no criminal conviction has been obtained.

Mr Justice Causfield was told the woman, allegedly

raped by her physiotherapist while undergoing treatment for a shoulder injury on December 23, 1985, delayed reporting to the police until January 10, 1986 because of her embarrassment.

Sergeant Burman said the woman's clothes had been washed. After taking advice he decided there was no point sending them for examination.

The defendant, aged 47, denied the allegations during four interviews with police. Under cross-examination by Mr Anthony Hidden, QC, for the defendant, Sergeant Burman vehemently denied having an off-the-record "fishing expedition" with the physiotherapist in which he allegedly suggested that he had been having a sexual relationship with the woman.

The case continues today.

## Cleaner petrol ignored

Two million cars on British roads are still being driven on traditional petrol when they could, without adaptation, be using cheaper, unleaded petrol and reducing air pollution.

The figures emerged at a reception in London yesterday to mark National Lead-Free Petrol week which ends today.

The week was organized by CLEAR, the group which has campaigned for years for the adoption of lead-free petrol in

Britain. It was held to heighten people's awareness that lead-free petrol was becoming more widely available, and that its use would reduce lead pollution in the air.

Mr Martyn Frost, head of consumer affairs of the Automobile Association, said that although unleaded petrol was about 1p a gallon cheaper than leaded petrol, its sales made up under 1 per cent of total petrol sales.

## Piraeus ferry disaster

By Emma Wilkins

Children who survived the sinking of the Jupiter ferry in Piraeus harbour two weeks ago are suffering delayed shock, depression and water anxiety, a conference was told yesterday. One girl is terrified of baths and suffers recurrent nightmares, her mother told the meeting in Walsall, West Midlands.

"This is a disaster of major proportions because of the number of survivors", Mr Michael Stewart, co-founder of the Centre for Crisis Psychology, said. "When something nearly happens, it is often worse than when it actually does." Mr Peter Hodgkinson, a psychologist who counselled victims of the

Zeebrugge ferry disaster, said: "Children are likely to develop post-traumatic disorders in the long term. Communication difficulties often arise because they find it difficult to articulate distress. We have advised teachers to look out for signs of re-enactment play, such as games involving tipping over or being rescued."

Mr John Shears, headmaster of Streetley Comprehensive, Walsall, said some of his pupils were suffering broken sleep patterns, concentration lapses and depression.

Debbie Butler, aged 15, a pupil at the school, suffered severe bruising while helping another pupil to safety. She

has had nightmares since about swimming towards rescue boats, which initially failed to notice her.

"She wouldn't have a bath when she got home", her mother, Mrs Pauline Butler, said. "Even though she had oil still stuck to her hair, she wouldn't go in the bathroom. The next day she tried to run a bath but she couldn't stay in the bathroom while the tap was running. Eventually she managed to get in, but she was very reluctant."

The conference was organized by Walsall Education Authority to offer advice on the disaster, in which a pupil and teacher from two local schools died.

## £300,000 for Koo Stark

By Howard Foster

Miss Koo Stark, the actress and photographer, was awarded £300,000 damages with costs in the High Court yesterday after newspaper stories alleged that she had been having an adulterous relationship with the Duke of York.

The articles in the *Sunday People* in December 1985 had wrongly said that she had maintained a "lingering love" for her former boy friend and had secret meetings with him after her marriage to Mr Timothy Jefferies, the Green Shield stamp heir.

Miss Stark, aged 32, of Barrack Yard, Belgrave, central London, had claimed damages for defamation against the newspaper and Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher. The libels were denied by the defendants.

Miss Stark told the court during the three-day hearing that she had seen the Duke only once since her wedding and that had been in the presence of her husband.

Mr Justice Michael Davies told the jury that the stories were "a tissue of lies" which had not been denied by the defence council.

Miss Stark had to wait for an hour and 40 minutes for the jury of seven men and five women in court 13 to return a verdict. She kissed and hugged Mr Desmond Browne, her barrister, after the announcement.

The defence immediately announced that it was lodging an appeal and £50,000 was ordered to be paid to Miss Stark immediately with the balance held until an appeal. The judge said: "I assume Mr Maxwell and Odhams are good for the money."

Earlier, Mr Browne told the court that the *Sunday People* had printed a "tissue of falsity from start to finish".

He added: "The *Sunday People*, in publishing all this smoke, were playing with fire and it was Miss Stark who got burnt."

Mr Browne spoke of Miss Stark's "colossal injury, the



Miss Stark on her way to the last day of the libel action in the High Court in London yesterday.

stress upon her feelings, the tears and sleepless nights."

Mr Charles Gray, QC, for the newspaper, said that it was not denied by the plaintiff that she had been able to work after the articles appeared. She had brought out a book of photographs, taken part in a play and received a magazine commission.

"Miss Stark has had a bad time, maybe, from the press", Mr Gray said. "She, as a result, has become over-sensitive and is inclined to lash out when there really isn't any cause to do so."

## '£30 Stubbs' dispute

## Expert upset by attribution

By Andrew Morgan

An art expert, described as the world's leading authority on George Stubbs, yesterday told the High Court that she was "surprised and dismayed" after Sotheby's used her name in a catalogue attribution to the artist for two oil paintings of foxhounds which fetched £88,000 after a Surrey saleroom initially valued them at between £30-£50.

Mrs Judith Egerton, who has written several books on Stubbs, told the court that she had informed Sotheby's that, in her opinion, the two paintings were unlikely to be the work of the eighteenth century artist.

She told Mr Justice Simon Brown that she was "85 per cent certain" that the two oils were not by Stubbs. She estimated the paintings' date as between 1830 to 1880 and were the work of a "competent artist but not a masterly one."

Mrs Penelope Luxmoore-May, of Dunsfold, Surrey, is suing Messenger May Baverstock, the auctioneers, for breach of duty and negligence over the paintings which initially were sold for £840 at the saleroom after their estimate.

They were resold at Sotheby's in March 1986 to

Spinks, the art dealers and are now in a private American collection owned by Mr Paul Mellon. Messenger May Baverstock denies the claim that the two paintings are by Stubbs, and claims that Sotheby's "misrepresented" the position. Mr David Moore-Gwyn, director of the British paintings department at Sotheby's, had said that his firm was "fully satisfied" that the paintings were by Stubbs.

Mrs Egerton told the court that Mr Moore-Gwyn and Mr James Miller called her at the Tate Gallery, London.

After inspecting them, she told Sotheby's that she was "fairly firmly convinced" that they were more "puzzling works" attributed to Stubbs but were similar to others derived from his painting of the Charlton Hunt at Goodwood House, West Sussex.

After reading the attribution to Stubbs in the Sotheby's catalogue, Mrs Egerton said she was "surprised and a little dismayed" and worried about a "selective quotation".

However, the judge told the court that he believed Mrs Egerton had not given the same impression of certainty in 1986 and that her views had hardened down the years.

## Portfolio PLUS Accumulator

Five winners shared yesterday's Portfolio prize of £4,000, including a lawyer, a housewife, a teacher, a nurse and a windfall on Christmas presents.

Mr Nathan Borg, aged 30, manager of an administration company, of Woodlands, Brent Cross, north-west London, plans to spend his share on home improvements. He has played the game since it started.

Mr R C Lawton, a retired lawyer, of Primrose Drive, Sutton Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, said he would spend the money on Christmas presents for his family.

The other winners were: Miss Nicole Allenby, of West End Grove, Farnham, Surrey; Mr George Lamb, of Glassyn Road, Crouch End, north London; and Mr Brian Ennals, of Dukes Road, Lindfield, West Sussex.

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016

Name: Mr. Mrs. Miss

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Other details: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of bedrooms: \_\_\_\_\_

Does property have: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Double Glazing: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Detached Garage: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If Detached Garage: Is it a garage? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Property: (For appropriate only)

House \_\_\_\_\_ Flat \_\_\_\_\_ Maisonette \_\_\_\_\_

Self-Contained Flat \_\_\_\_\_ Semi-detached \_\_\_\_\_ Terraced \_\_\_\_\_

When was property built? 1911-1919 \_\_\_\_\_ 1920-1929 \_\_\_\_\_ 1930-1939 \_\_\_\_\_ 1940-1949 \_\_\_\_\_ 1950-1959 \_\_\_\_\_ 1960-1969 \_\_\_\_\_ 1970-1979 \_\_\_\_\_ 1980-1989 \_\_\_\_\_ 1990-1999 \_\_\_\_\_

Number of floors: \_\_\_\_\_

Does property have: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Double Glazing: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Detached Garage: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If Detached Garage: Is it a garage? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

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# Solicitors must give police client's papers, lords rule

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

The House of Lords dealt a blow to the traditional privilege of confidentiality between solicitors and clients in an important test ruling yesterday which will help police in their fight against drug traffickers.

By three to two the law lords ordered Francis & Francis, a solicitors' firm of Wembley, north London, to hand over all material in its possession relating to the affairs of one of its clients, although all the client was doing was buying a house.

The police sought the papers because they suspected that the purchase of the expensive house - unknown to the client - was made with part of the proceeds of drug trafficking.

Until now it has been believed that unless the client or the solicitor is actually suspected of a criminal purpose, then their communications are protected by legal privilege.

Yesterday the law lords held that neither solicitor nor client could claim

privilege over items "held with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose" even if that offence was by a third party and the client was an "unknowing tool".

Subject to obtaining an order from a circuit or High Court judge, and showing reasonable grounds that a criminal purpose is involved, the police will now be able, under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and the Drug Trafficking Offences Act, to obtain clients' papers.

Yesterday Mr Eric Hiley, legal adviser to the Law Society, said: "This is definitely a blow on the face of it because it is to some extent an erosion of client privilege in criminal proceedings."

The Law Society had always understood that under common law, the position was that the purpose of a third party - in this case the person suspected of laundering the money - could override client-solicitor privilege, he said.

Yesterday Mr Jeremy Freedman,

solicitor with Francis & Francis, said the judgement was disappointing.

He added that solicitors could draw some comfort from Lord Griffiths' remarks which would help solicitors to challenge production orders.

The judge had indicated that solicitors would not be committing a criminal offence if they told clients of the existence of such orders. This would enable solicitors to obtain clients' permission to release details of their affairs, and challenge the orders.

Until now it had been impossible to do so because it was believed clients could not be told about them.

The law lords, by three to two yesterday, gave a wide definition of section 10 of the Criminal Evidence Act 1984, which, in the words of Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, "will prevent the principle of legal privilege being used to protect the perpetrators of serious crimes".

Law Report, page 27

## Raising money by design



Kazhe Szczotarska appearing to do a pantomime horse act as she made last-minute adjustments yesterday to her half-gown worn by Maria Jenkins, the model.

The occasion was a preview in London of a selection of 60 half-gowns by students of the London College of Fashion and many of Britain's best designers, including John Galiano, Rafi Ozbek, and Zandra Rhodes.

The gowns have been designed for Fashion '88 at the

Hilton hotel, London, on November 13, which will raise money for the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's breast cancer unit at Guy's Hospital.

The stress felt by women who develop breast cancer can be reduced if they are taught how to relax and imagine peaceful scenes, according to psychiatrists in the *British Medical Journal* today.

In an experiment at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, about 70 patients who had undergone radiotherapy

for early stages of the disease were encouraged by researchers to talk about themselves, and to take part in relaxation sessions.

They took home tape-recordings telling them how to relax their minds and muscles, and at the end of six weeks, the researchers found that the women were less depressed and anxious than a similar group who did not take part in the study.

(Photograph: Marc Aspland)

## Home cost increases ease after sharp rises

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

House price increases levelled off in October after several months of sharp rises, the Halifax Building Society announces in its latest house price survey published yesterday.

Over the past month prices rose by 1.5 per cent, less than half the monthly rise in September.

Prices were more or less stable during October in Greater London, the south-east, East Anglia and the south-west. But in the Midlands, regions further north and Scotland, they continued to rise.

The Halifax house price index showed that to the end of October, prices increased nationally by an annual rate of 34.4 per cent, compared with an annual inflation rate of 34 per cent to September.

The price paid by first-time buyers in October was an average of more than £45,000, 29 per cent higher than a year ago, while the average price of all houses is now £61,615, and £72,876 for new houses.

Evidence of the buoyant market in Scotland comes with a report that the Highlands are still booming, according to Mr John Main of the agents Stuart Wyse Ogilvie of Inverness.

Mr Main says there has been an unprecedented number of inquiries for properties at around £500,000 this year, with over half (56 per cent) coming from English buyers.

## Lane dodger blamed for M61 crash

A tanker driver accused of causing a motorway crash that claimed 13 lives yesterday blamed a vehicle which cut in.

Mr David Dawson, aged 25, who denies two charges of causing death by reckless driving, broke down in tears as he described the crash on the M61 in Lancashire in October last year.

Mr Dawson, of Warwick Close, Bury, Greater Manchester, is alleged to have ignored warning signs and driven at more than 50 mph into slow-moving or standing traffic near the motorway's junction with the M6.

But he said yesterday, the fourth day of his trial at Preston Crown Court, that he had slowed to below 30mph to comply with flashing warning signs when the

other vehicle cut in in front of him.

Mr Dawson, who sat at the side of the witness box to give evidence because of injuries that kept him in hospital for two months, said: "I braked as hard as I could. I just didn't have a chance of stopping the tanker before it ran into something."

He said he came to in his blazing cab with his trousers on fire and blood in his eyes from a head wound.

"There were flames all around in the cab and I just saw a gap in the front and threw myself through it", he said.

He wiped away tears as he described how his injuries prevented him getting a fire extinguisher from the rear of his blazing vehicle. He said he believed he

had done all he could to avoid the accident, which involved nine vehicles.

Judge Jolly asked Mr Dawson: "Do you think it is possible you could have fallen asleep or lost concentration?"

He replied: "I didn't fall asleep or lose concentration".

Dr John Knapton, a chartered engineer, said he estimated the tanker's speed at about 30 m.p.h. He believed the accident happened after one of the cars involved, a Citroen, tried to move into the slow lane, making the driver of a Ford Fiesta brake severely.

The Fiesta had either hit the Citroen or braked so hard that the tanker crashed into it, he said.

The trial continues

## Cash crisis over drink abuse help

By Ian Smith

Voluntary agencies given the task of halting an upsurge in drink-related crime and hooliganism face immediate financial crisis and possible closure, it was disclosed yesterday.

Collapse of the voluntary system for treating alcohol abuse would be a grave setback to government initiatives.

Blunt warnings about the future facing 53 advisory councils on alcohol will be given in detail to Mr John Wakeham, chairman of a ministerial group on alcohol misuse, when he makes his first visit today to see statutory and voluntary groups in action.

Manchester has been chosen because the North-west is one of the worst areas for alcohol abuse. The Greater Manchester and Lancashire Council on Alcohol is recognized as being in the forefront of treatment techniques.

During his tour the Leader of the House of Commons will be urged to bring government pressure on regional health authorities and local councils each to commit at least

£30,000 annually towards voluntary agency funding. Failure, Mr Wakeham will be told, will result in the closure of at least 12 councils on alcohol within the next two years.

Mr John Dawson, chairman of the Association of Directors of Councils on Alcohol, described the financial situation as desperate. Government-directed money must be targeted to enable the voluntary sector to collaborate with statutory agencies to control excess drinking habits.

"The frustration of trying to keep ahead financially means we are losing those workers whose expertise is so essential in solving what the Government has at last accepted as a national problem of appalling proportions", Mr Dawson said.

Directives from the ministerial group on alcohol misuse have already led to new codes of practice governing alcohol advertising, the lowering of duty on lower-strength alcoholic drinks, and experimental by-laws making it illegal to consume alcohol in public.

## Child's death 'was not an accident'

A doctor who examined Sarah Worthington, aged three, minutes after she died said yesterday her death was almost certainly not an accident.

Dr Michael Webb, who certified the child's death at St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, on October 7 last year, told Winchester Crown Court: "This child must have suffered multiple, frequent and violent external injuries over a period of at least a couple of weeks."

"They are very unlikely to have been caused accidentally."

Mrs Michelle Worthington, aged 22, the child's mother, and Mr Stephen Thorpe, her stepfather, both of Clarendon, near Portsmouth, deny murdering Sarah and cruelty to her. Mr Thorpe, aged 23, also denies cruelty to Mrs Worthington's son Andrew, aged one.

Dr Webb said the explanation for the injuries given by Mrs Worthington and Mr Thorpe was not sufficient to explain the injuries.

The couple told him she bruised easily and two weeks before her death had fallen in the bath and hit her nose.

"The injuries were far too extensive, far too numerous and of a nature which simply did not fit the explanation of slipping in the bath, nor of a child who bruised easily."

"The injuries were in areas not compatible with normal children's activities", Dr Webb said.

He listed injuries including bruises, grazings and a fractured skull, which he found on the girl's body.

He added: "I told the couple I thought it was unlikely that the bruises could have been caused by just a knock on the nose. But I was offered no explanation."

The case continues

## I can save marriages, clairvoyant tells court

A clairvoyant yesterday told Norwich Crown Court that he used love spells and his supernatural powers to save troubled marriages.

Mr Jonathan Beale, aged 39, of Vale Green, Norwich, denies six charges under the Fraudulent Mediums Act, 1951, of claiming to exercise magical powers and also six charges of obtaining property by deception.

He allegedly obtained £4,600 from Mrs Barbara Bird, aged 45, a businesswoman. He told her he could put spells on her husband to make him leave his mistress.

Mr Beale told the court he believed his love spells could work but admitted his success rate was not 100 per cent.

He followed magic rituals

and procedures laid down by the Sorcerer's Apprentice, an occult organization. He began his professional consultations after developing his interest in the occult over 20 years.

Asked by Mr Graham Parkins, for the defence, if he thought he had special powers, Mr Beale replied: "I think all of us have these powers, but I have developed mine to a great extent."

To perform the magic he used wax dolls, coloured candles and ribbons, as well as items from his subjects, such as locks of hair and clothing.

"If you are doing a really difficult spell you have to psyche yourself up and meditate for up to an hour every day", he said.

The case continues today.

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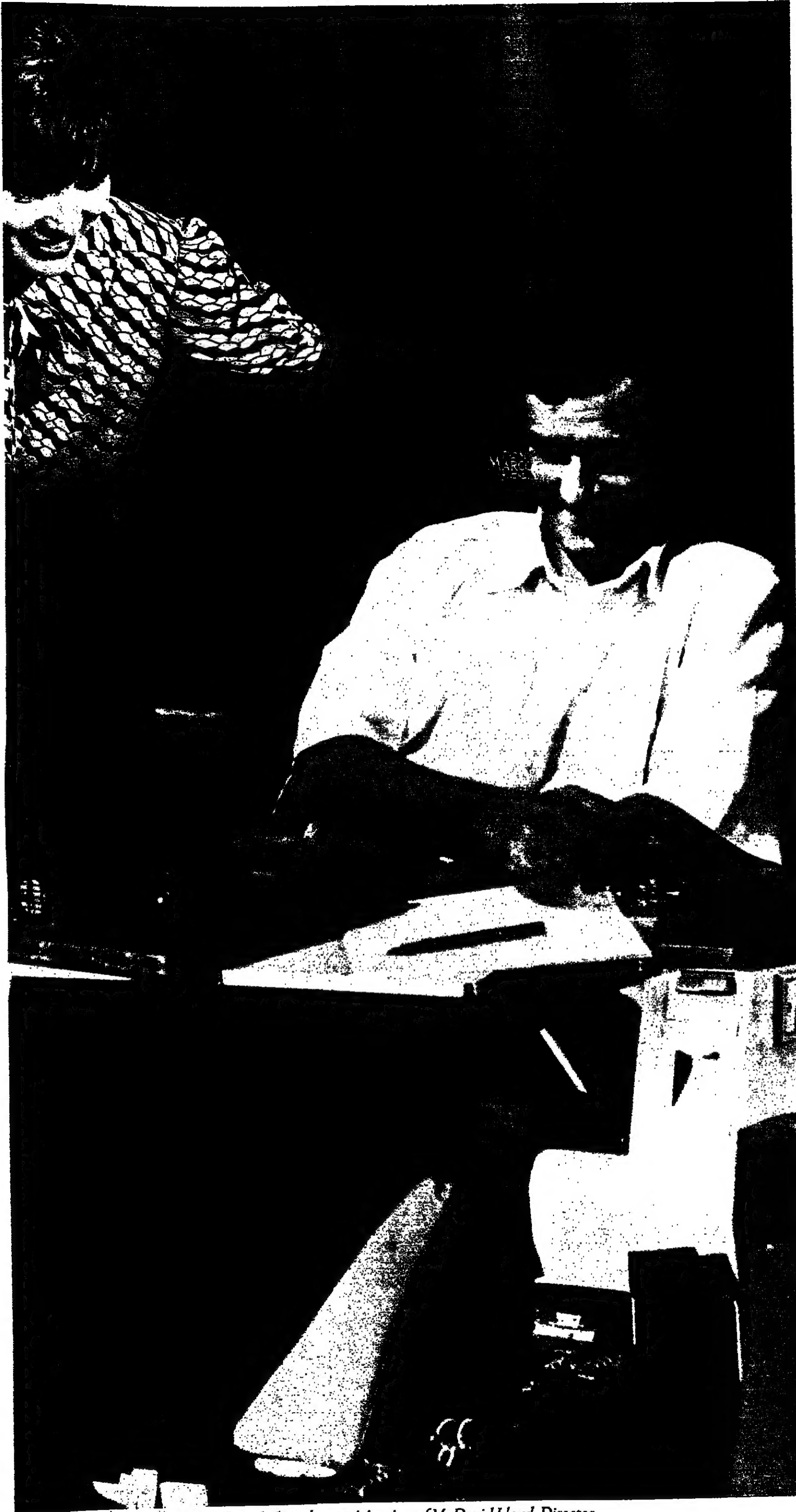
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# Primary schools unable to attract enough teachers

By David Tytler, Education Editor

A serious shortage of primary school teachers is highlighted in a government survey, so far unpublished, which shows that primary schools in England and Wales have been unable to fill 2,544 teaching posts.

The figures for January of this year are in the Government's submission to the Inter-

terim Advisory Committee on teachers' pay and are published in this week's *The Times Educational Supplement*.

The position in Greater London is even more serious with one in 24 primary places unfilled, while in the north of England only one in 500 posts are vacant.

The Department of Education and Science compiled the figures after the committee complained that the department's statistics were inadequate and out of date.

The figures show that shortages are worse in primary schools than in secondary schools in spite of an 11 per cent improvement in applica-

tions for primary teacher-training courses this September. In January the national shortage of secondary teachers was 1 per cent but 1.5 per cent in primary schools.

However, there has been an 8 per cent fall in the number of applications for secondary teacher-training courses which will affect subjects facing the greatest shortages such as computer studies and business and commerce.

To alleviate this the Department of Education and Science is suggesting to the pay committee that incentive increases should be paid to teachers.

The department is also asking the committee to alter the pay structure to encourage graduates to think of teaching as a long term career.

UNFILLED SECONDARY TEACHER VACANCIES						
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	%
North	58	55	93	71	32	0.2
Yorks/Humberside	147	188	188	307	153	0.7
North West	275	236	252	219	213	0.8
East Midlands	161	239	365	235	148	0.8
West Midlands	241	180	249	239	193	0.8
East Anglia	68	85	92	53	49	0.6
Greater London	440	386	511	613	660	2.7
South East	324	375	453	412	409	1.1
South West	95	173	195	159	140	0.8
England/Wales	1,947	2,036	2,579	2,577	2,086	1.0

All figures January

## Unfilled primary teacher vacancies\*

	Vacancies	%
North	25	0.2
Yorks/Humberside	173	1.0
North West	231	1.0
East Midlands	120	0.8
West Midlands	285	1.5
East Anglia	44	0.7
Greater London	988	4.2
South East	365	1.1
South West	169	1.2
England and Wales	2,544	1.5

\* As at January 1988

## Technology gift VAT 'depriving universities'

By Sam Kiley, Higher Education Reporter

The chairman of Hewlett Packard, the computer giant, has accused the Government of being short sighted and depriving universities of "millions of pounds worth of equipment" because of its refusal to abolish value added tax on donations of sophisticated technology.

Mr David Baldwin, in a letter sent this week to the Treasury, said: "Having to pay tax on donations of equipment merely limits the amount available for

universities and polytechnics, acts as a deterrent to company giving, and calls into question the Government's laudable attempts to build closer links between industry and education."

Customs and Excise has just backed down on proposals to charge VAT on cash donations to universities. This follows a report in the *The Times* that the Open University was to be charged VAT on a donation from the Abbey National because the building society stood to gain publicity from having a professorial chair named after itself. However Mr

Baldwin, in his letter to Mr Peter Lilley, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said: "If companies can give cash, then why not equipment, especially as gifts of equipment are the most cost effective way universities can gain sophisticated technology."

A spokesman for the Confederation of British Industry said yesterday that it "finds the whole principle of charging VAT on equipment donations deplorable" and that the organization would be looking at tax legislation "very carefully".

## Award for Enniskillen father



Mr Gordon Wilson (left) being congratulated by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, after he was named a Man of the Year. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Mr Gordon Wilson, a Man of the Year, spoke yesterday of his feelings as he prepares to return on Remembrance Day to the Enniskillen war memorial where his daughter, Marie, was murdered by IRA bombers.

Mr Wilson, who touched the hearts of millions when he told how he held his dying daughter's hand as they lay buried in rubble, said: "It will be tough, there is no doubt about that, but we feel we should be there."

The Remembrance Day service on November 13 will be a second official for the family, following the first anniversary of the bombing next Tuesday.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, congratulated Mr Wilson on being named a Man of the Year and said: "His words were a shining beacon of inspiration to the world."

The other Man of the Year in the *Access* sponsored awards are Sir John Mills, the actor; Mr Derek Jameson, the broadcaster; Police Constable Richard Coombe; Captain Soufian Youseff, the Kuwaiti Airlines pilot; Mr Sam McMurtry, the cartoonist; Mr Stephen Venables, the first Briton to climb Everest without oxygen; Mr Brian Clough, the first man to complete the London marathon on crutches; Mr Alan Thomas, who rescued people trapped by a tide; Mr Ray Cozens, a lifeboat captain; Mr Philip Scott, who built a plane for the disabled; Flight Lieutenant Stephen Williams, and the gold medal-winning Olympic men's hockey team.

## British justice 'is hostile to Irish'

Lord Gifford, the leading civil rights lawyer, launched a scathing attack on British justice yesterday and urged a Belgian court not to extradite an Irishman on conspiracy to murder and bombing charges.

Lord Gifford, addressing the Brussels bench in French, said the mood at British Government level and elsewhere was "extremely hostile" to any Irish accused.

He said there was "powerful proof" that Irishmen failed in a series of terrorist-related cases, including the Guildford bombings, the Birmingham public house bombings, and the recent Winchester trial, were innocent.

He asked the court to throw out a demand for the extradition of Patrick Ryan, arrested in Brussels at the end of June in a flat containing bomb-making materials and manuals.

The hearing was adjourned. Scotland Yard wants extradition on four charges: conspiracy to murder between 1975 and 1988; causing explosions and possessing explosive materials between 1986 and 1988; possessing explosive substances in June 1988 and a similar charge in Paris in June

1982. Mr Ryan, an ordained priest, sat quietly at the foot of the court.

Georges Beaufrier, a Belgian defence lawyer, said the case was clearly political and not criminal.

"We say that the English demand for extradition is itself political."

Lord Gifford also insisted that it was a political and not a terrorist case, and added: "It is hard to say, but I must say, that the fear of Mr Ryan about a fair trial in Britain are well-founded. The authorities and the media in Britain are extremely hostile to any Irish accused."

Mr Ryan told the court: "I have never committed violence against anybody."

Mr Ryan is being held on a technical charge of possessing a false passport.

The judge's opinion on the case will be passed to the minister of justice, who will make the final decision on the extradition request.

The Irish Defence Association, the largest "loyalist" paramilitary group in Northern Ireland, has offered an amnesty to members who have passed on information to republican gunmen.

## IRA death-team driver jailed for police killing

An IRA man who was part of "a travelling assassination team" which gunned down a police sergeant was jailed for life yesterday.

Brian Hunter, aged 21, was convicted at Belfast Crown Court of what Lord Justice Kelly called the "ruthless and savage murder" of Sgt Robert Guthrie in June last year.

Hunter was to have driven the gunman away after Sgt Guthrie was shot outside an RUC station in north Belfast, but their motor-cycle broke down and they had to escape on foot.

Hunter, of Rosapenna, Parade, Belfast, the son of Mr Patrick Hunter, chairman of

the north Belfast SDLP constituency, was also given concurrent terms totalling 276 years for other terrorist crimes, including bombing and the attempted murder of policemen guarding judges' homes.

Two months after the murder of Sgt Guthrie, Hunter and Thomas Maguire, aged 21, of Wolfhill Drive, Belfast, were caught at a police checkpoint with a loaded rifle. A crown lawyer said they were part of a travelling assassination team.

Maguire was jailed for 18 years after admitting possessing the rifle but cleared of involvement in the murder of Sgt Guthrie.

## Weekend food prices

### Sausage bargains for bonfire night parties

Guy Fawkes night holds a little magic for children and adults alike, and many families will organize some kind of party to celebrate. Sausages are an essential food for such occasions, easy to cook on a barbecue or in the oven and this week shops and supermarkets are offering them at bargain prices.

The wide variety of sausages in the shops should suit all tastes. There is the traditional pork and sage Lincolnshire sausage which is well known and costs between £1.16 and £1.22 a pound.

But Asda has introduced a low fat version costing 95p for a pack weighing just under a pound. It also has its own brand premium pork and onion for £1.05 a pound and a beef and tomato sausage for 72p for a 12oz pack.

Tesco's premium Cumberland sausage is down from £1.09 a pound to 89p and its pork and beef mixture sausage is down to 69p. Pork spare rib chops at an average £1.25 a pound are another favourite

for bonfire night. Home produced lamb prices are fairly stable except in the South-east where whole and half legs are down 5p a pound but loin chops and shoulders are up 4p a pound.

Most of the special offers at the supermarkets are over with the exceptions of Sainsbury's where whole leg is down to £1.28 a pound and Presto, £1.44 a pound, against an average of £1.72 a pound.

A round up of good promotional offers available include Safeway: porchouse/stron steak down 25p a pound to £3.89 and whole fresh chicken down to 69p a pound.

Dewhurst pork spare rib chops and whole leg of pork are 99p a pound. Asda has fresh basted chickens at 79p a pound and frozen mini roasting chickens up to 24lb at 99p each. Tesco fresh minced beef is 99p a pound and New Zealand lamb chops £1.39 a pound. Presto has stewing steak at £1.36 a pound and bonless pork steaks at £1.58 a pound.

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## Rebel force tries to topple Maldives Islands Government

## Britons tell of street killings

By David Cross

A British aid worker yesterday described how bullets were thudding into the walls of his coral-built house within yards of the presidential palace in Male, the capital of the Maldives Islands, as at least 200 mercenaries fought to take control of the former British protectorate.

Dr Geoff Griffith, a project coordinator for Voluntary Service Overseas, said that from the windows of his home he had seen one person shot dead as he cycled past. Several other bodies were lying in the street after apparently being killed in crossfire between the rebels and police troops loyal to President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom.

"When we went out we saw two bodies lying in the street round the corner and there was a smell of explosives coming over and a few explosions," he said. "Everywhere was totally deserted. The bodies have now been taken away."

According to Dr Griffith, the insurgents were wearing combat dress with short trousers, and were quite mature. They were armed with light machine-guns and had pouches round their waists.

"This morning they were looking quite happy with



President Gayoom: Made plea for military help.

themselves. They've finished in this area now and we can't see them at the moment. They were looking competent and confident."

He said that the insurgents appeared to have control over most of the town except for the police station.

As evening drew near the island had echoed to the sounds of explosions as the fighting continued, he added. However, after a long power failure, electricity supplies had been restored.

Before retiring for the night at the back of his house away from the shooting, Dr Griffith said that he could still hear sporadic shooting around the island. "I can also hear the

sound of jets coming in," he added.

Another Briton, Professor Scarlett Epstein, who was visiting Male after a lecture tour of India, said that there were rumours that the mercenaries had used some captured fishermen as human shields to storm the police station.

She said that she had been woken up by what she thought was a thunderstorm. "Then I thought perhaps they were rehearsing their fireworks for the presidential inauguration. But then of course it went on. It was very difficult to get information. There were no lights and then the wireless didn't come on."

She said that the beleaguered islanders had been quick to set up their own bush telegraph. "A few people have ventured out to see what is going on, but now the telephone is our only channel of communication with the outside world," Professor Epstein added.

A Voluntary Service Overseas spokesman in London said that the organization had nine workers in Male, all of whom appeared to be safe after taking shelter in their homes or in a local government guest house. But four or five businessmen employed by the organization appeared to be among the several hundred

hostages taken by the rebels when they landed on the quayside on Wednesday night.

The Voluntary Service Overseas workers are among 29 British nationals living in the capital. They include employees of the British Council and Cable and Wireless. Another 400 to 500 Britons are on holiday on some of the 202 inhabited islands scattered across 500 miles of the Indian Ocean.

The Foreign Office and tour operators in London said that all the Britons appeared to be fit and well. A spokesman for the Association of British Travel Agents said that holidaymakers arrived and left via the airport on Male but rarely stayed there because there were no tourist hotels.

A spokeswoman for the tour operator, Kuoni Travel Ltd, based in Dorking, Surrey, said that it had 260 Britons on 11 islands and that they all appeared to be safe and far away from the fighting.

Another planeload was due to fly out from Gatwick on Sunday and the company would take a final decision on whether they would be able to visit the Maldives today.

Agency reports filed from Colombo, Sri Lanka, said most of the witnesses to the battle for Male were only able to tell reporters who reached them

by telephone what was going on outside their own windows or down their own streets. Much of the fighting they reported centred on the police station.

"I don't see the police at all," said Miss Maxine Alson, an employee of the United Nations Development Programme, from her hotel not far from the police station. "They are inside the building."

She said she could hear rifle fire and mortar explosions coming from the area of the police station.

Dr Sharad Sapra, a UNICEF official, said he saw three bodies in the street.

He said the attackers early in the day had occupied the power station, telephone building and radio and television stations, but later withdrew.

Dr Sapra added that the mercenaries later massed at the police headquarters.

Another witness said the invaders had taken over the hospital and were using ambulances for transport.

Mr Dennis MacKey, a United Nations Development Programme volunteer, said he saw a four-engine propeller aircraft fly over Male early yesterday evening.

He said gunfire could still be heard.

## Fourth coup in 10 years to hit tropical republic

By Our Foreign Staff

The Maldives coup is the fourth such upheaval to strike this string of tropical islands in 10 years.

In 1978 President Nasir was forced to flee to Singapore after he banished his Prime Minister and 11 other ministers to a remote island for trying to overthrow him. He is said to have absconded with much of the national treasury and all attempts to get him back to stand trial were unsuccessful.

Just two years later some of the former President's relatives staged another attempted coup with the help of European mercenaries which ended disastrously. Yet another plot to oust President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom involving a Maldivian businessman and two judges was uncovered in 1983.

A struggle of 200 islands spread out over the Indian Ocean, the Maldives have been influenced by the closest large land masses, India and Sri Lanka.

But the Maldivians have retained their own particular cultural and religious identity as a republican country of Sunni Muslims with a par-

liament, though without political parties. The President is elected every five years through universal adult franchise, a sort of referendum, with only one candidate nominated by the Citizens' Majlis.

The women of the Maldives are perhaps the most liberated in the Muslim world and play a major role in the economy and in education. The Maldives has the highest literacy rate in South Asia but schooling does not go beyond the higher-secondary level at home and those seeking

higher education must go abroad. Until the 1970s many Maldivians went to the West for higher education but of late more students go to other Third World countries where cultural values and the standard of living are similar to those at home.

These somewhat contradictory trends are part of the country's attempts to enter the modern age, something which has been thrust on it by the attention of outside powers to this strategically-placed part of the world, lying as it does at the cross-roads of American-Western interests and those of the Soviet Union.

From 1957 until 1965 Britain was locked in a dispute with the Maldivians over the Royal Air Force staging post on Gan. After independence the base was leased to Britain. To the south lies the huge American base complex at Diego Garcia.

President Gayoom was re-elected to a third five-year term in a national referendum two months ago with 96.37 percent of the vote and is due to take the oath of office a week today. He commands wide respect and is seen as having modernized the country and its economy.

## THE MALDIVES

Population: 195,000.  
Area: 90,000 square kilometres over 200-island archipelago.  
Capital: Male.  
Religion: Sunni Muslim.  
Politics: Parliamentary republic with no political parties; president elected every five years in referendum.  
Language: Dhivehi (Indo-Aryan origin).  
Economy: Based mainly on fisheries (23 per cent of GDP) and tourism (17 per cent).  
Education: Highest literacy rate in South Asia at 93.2 per cent.  
History: Briefly colonized by Portugal in 1558; became British protectorate in 1887; became independent on July 28, 1965.

## UK hint of fresh trade ban on Argentina over surplus

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Argentina has achieved a balance of trade surplus of £89 million with Britain since the Government lifted a ban on its imports three years ago. The move was intended as an olive branch, but Buenos Aires failed to respond by lifting its own restrictions on Britain and reaped a huge commercial advantage.

The situation has been brought to light by Mr Timothy Eggar, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. In an interview with *The Times* he described it as "unsustainable" and hinted that the Government would consider reimposing the ban if Argentina continued to restrict British imports.

Figures supplied by the Department of Trade show a rapidly deteriorating situation. In 1985, the year Britain dropped its ban, it had a surplus of £1.8 million. The next year Argentina had a surplus of £16.5 million, which rose to £54.3 million last year. From January to August this year it was £30.2 million.

Argentina's ban on British goods is not total. The Department of Trade and Industry says that Buenos Aires accepts imports which it considers to be in its national interest, such

as medicines. But the £10 million worth of goods Britain supplied in the first eight months of this year came to less than a quarter of the £40.2 million worth that Argentina exported to Britain.

Mr Eggar, who begins a visit to Brazil today, said: "We have made a number of overtures to Argentina, none of which has been reciprocated. We have lifted trade restrictions with Argentina in 1985 and they are now run-

ning a surplus of over £50 million a year. I think that is a very difficult and unsustainable position. We have made a unilateral gesture which has not been reciprocated and we think it is about time Argentina responded."

The timing of his remarks appeared to be significant. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, used a visit to Brazil in July 1985 to announce that the ban was being dropped. Brazil, as the protecting

power, is one of the two countries through which Britain and Argentina communicate, the other being the United States. Mr Eggar is the first Foreign Office minister to return to Brazil since Sir Geoffrey was there, and he chose his departure to drop his hint. In theory his visit has little to do with the Falklands, focusing more on anti-drugs smuggling measures and environmental protection.

But Brazil's invitation is seen as evidence that it does not want the Falklands dispute to cloud the relationship. His visit was to have taken place in March, but Brazil postponed it because the dates coincided with "Operation Fire Focus", a military exercise to test Britain's ability to reinforce the Falklands garrison by air. It softened the blow by immediately reinvo-

lving him. He will be there during the build-up to the annual Falklands debate in the UN General Assembly. Argentina lobbies its supporters every year before the vote, and has always obtained a big majority for a motion calling for talks between the two countries.

Britain, which last year mustered only four supporters, objects on the ground that

the motion implies that sovereignty of the Falklands could be discussed.

Mr Eggar dismissed recent hints from Argentina that the diplomatic logjam might be about to shift. In an interview with Channel 4 television last month, Señor Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister, offered talks without preconditions and spoke of "a small light at the end of the tunnel".

But Mr Eggar said: "The formula 'without preconditions' is one which has been used consistently by Argentina. It has always been clear that it means that as far as they are concerned sovereignty is up for discussion. There was nothing new in the Caputo interview."

"There are of course indirect exchanges going on about fisheries and avoidance of incidents at sea, and those are continuing," London and Buenos Aires have been sending each other messages via the US State Department since January 1987, but have not reached agreement.

"Because of the need to make it clear that these discussions are on those two practical issues and do not involve sovereignty, inevitably the progress is slow," he said.

## Shamir alliance bargaining goes on



President Herzog of Israel, left, listening to Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader, during a funeral in Jerusalem yesterday of a parliamentary colleague. President Herzog will wait until early next week before calling in Mr Shamir and Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, to find out if either can form a government. Mr Peres yesterday ruled out forming another national unity government with Likud, and both groups continued negotiations with the small parties.

WORLD ROUNDUP  
Locust plague to last five years

Nairobi (Reuters) — Experts fighting East Africa's locust swarms expect the plague to continue for five years. Mr Hosea Kayumbo, director-general of the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa, said that only a lengthy dry spell at the time when the locusts' eggs were laid could stop a plague. "With eggs in the ground, when the rains come, we will get locusts. We won't have a recession until the climate changes."

He said the locusts were settling on the plains of the western shores of the Red Sea. The countries affected this year included Chad, Mali, Niger, Sudan, Ethiopia, Morocco, Senegal and Algeria. The organization believed it had been able to save a large part of this year's harvest of Sudan's staple, sorghum. "We cannot just stop the locusts, but we have contained, we have minimised the extent of damage."

## Colombo at standstill

Colombo — Business in Sri Lanka came to a standstill, with businesses closed and few buses on the roads yesterday in response to a call by the extreme Marxist People's Liberation Front (JVP) to protest against the killing of three youths by government supporters two weeks ago (Vijitha Yapa writes). "It is not that we support the JVP, but they have killed mercilessly those who have disobeyed them," a businessman said. The liberation front is accused by the police of killing more than 600 people, mostly government supporters, in the past 15 months.

## Algerians go to polls

Algiers (Reuters) — Algerians voted yesterday in a referendum on political reforms widely seen as a test of President Chadli Benjedid's handling of bloody riots last month. There was a slow but steady stream of voters in the capital, but there were high turnouts elsewhere and the national news agency said a quarter of the 12 million eligible voters had cast their ballots three hours after polling stations opened. Only Algeria's marginal communist party — the Party of Avant-Garde Socialists — was advocating a boycott because there were no plans to allow opposition parties.

## Getty's £1.4m fake

Los Angeles — The J. Paul Getty Museum has admitted that the marble "Head of Achilles", once believed to be a 4th century-BC work by the Greek sculptor Skopas, is probably a fake done early in the 20th century (Ivor Davis writes). The museum reportedly paid \$2.5 million (£1.4 million) for the work to a Parisian art dealer, M. Michel de Bry, in 1979. There are reports that the museum and M. de Bry are now trying to arrange a settlement. The museum said the piece had been offered in the early thirties to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York but rejected them as a fake.

## Indo-Pakistan nuclear arms 'race' a new election issue

From Anatoli Ljoven, Lahore

The nuclear arms race threatening between India and Pakistan has become a central issue in the Pakistan elections, as the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IJI) accuses the Pakistan People's Party of Miss Benazir Bhutto of wishing to sell out the country's right to develop its own nuclear weapons.

The attacks on the PPP follow reports in the Pakistani press that Begum Nasrat Bhutto, mother of Benazir, had in effect offered to allow international experts to inspect the Pakistani nuclear plant at Kahuta to satisfy themselves that it is not producing weapons-grade material.

The report appears to be an

error or an act of disinformation. However the report, which appeared in a publication produced for the Indian community in North America, was seized upon by parts of the Pakistani press and in the past few days has become an important basis for attacks on the PPP by leaders of the IJI.

The alleged statement has also been criticized by some present and former members of the PPP, such as the former Finance Minister, Mr Mushir Hussain, who considers that Miss Bhutto has gone too far in her efforts to "reassure" the Americans.

Some IJI leaders have charged that the PPP is being financed by India, Afghanistan, Israel and the Soviet Union.

Mian Nawaz Sharif, the Muslim League Chief Minister of Punjab and a leading member of the IJI, is more reserved. He says that he is ready to prove that the PPP is being financed by enemies of Pakistan, but will disclose their names "at an appropriate time".

The Chief Minister gave evidence for the PPP being foreign backed, the large sums of money apparently available to the party for campaigning. Other observers have seen this move as the reflection of a deliberate PPP strategy of picking rich men who can finance their own campaigns.

Leading article, page 15

## France faces Aids death toll in 1990s as high as roads

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

M Claude Evin, the Minister of Health, said yesterday that within three years the death toll from Aids in France would be higher than that on the roads.

The death toll on French roads this year is expected to be around 11,000.

His statement, in an interview with *Le Monde*, came after the Government announced new measures to try to halt the spread of Aids. These include the setting up of two specialist bodies and pumping money into research and prevention.

M Evin said yesterday that the total affected stood at 4,900 at the moment but that the figure was doubling every 11 months on a national level.

while in some regions, and especially among drug addicts, it was doubling every six months.

A special government body to co-ordinate all action on Aids, whether treatment, prevention or research is being created, together with an independent think-tank to try to resolve the growing number of ethical questions being raised — such as obligatory testing, the attitude of insurance companies and the debate on whether sufferers should be isolated.

The Government had earmarked 150 million francs (£1.5 million) for Aids research in 1989, 100 million francs for health education and a supplement of 430

million francs added to the hospitals budget to help them, in the minister's words "to prepare for the shock which the progression of Aids will provoke in the coming years".

A national publicity campaign on the use of condoms will begin before the end of this month and next year's Aids prevention campaign will be aimed especially at sixth formers, university students and national service conscripts.

M Evin said that haemophilic Aids sufferers contaminated before 1985, when all blood transfusions were checked, would be paid damages by the state. A special prevention effort would be made for drug addicts.

## The satirist's mighty pen draws blood in Italy

From Roger Boyes

Rome

A communist cartoon strip depicting the Italian Socialist leader, Signor Bettino Craxi, one of the dominant figures in the Government, as a bloated harp-plucking Nero has opened up a new feud on the left wing of Italian politics.

Italians are rejoicing at the row which, with its shrieks of glee and name-chanting jibes, proves what everybody knows already: that politics is fought, more often than not, at the level of the school playground.

The politicians, of course, see it all quite differently. The Communists, say the Socialists, are resorting to "vulgarity and insults" because of their own political impotence. The Socialists, say the Communists, cannot take a joke.

The Communist Party organ *Unita*, has been running a cartoon series called the "Adventures of Grangulax".



A burning issue: Nero-like, the figure of Signor Craxi, a bath towel as his toga, announces: "... But enough of this chatter. It's time for my speech ... The people are waiting ..."

drawn by the caricaturist Staino.

The hero is unmistakably Signor Craxi, who bathes, eats grapes, and dances with pleasure, after discomforting the

Communists or his own Christian Democrat allies.

Wrenching his eye open, he sheds a crocodile tear for the demise of the parliamentary secret vote, and marches ro-

bustly to search for the Italian populace.

Staino and other cartoonists frequently depict Signor Craxi in the characteristic black shirt and riding boots of Benito

Mussolini. But the Socialist leader has never reacted publicly to this, evidently grasping that the underlying image is favourable to him, that Craxi's strength is being compared to that of the Duce.

The Fascist connotations can be safely discarded. But Nero? The emperor was not exactly admired for his strength of character, or even his political guile; Signor Craxi is gravely insulted. *Avanti!*, the Socialist paper and his mouthpiece, started to complain.

The newspaper does not use cartoonists and so, sadly, had to resort to words. Its editor, Dr Antonio Ghirelli, laments: "Satire consists of picking out a personality's weak points, the debatable aspects. Am I a satirist if I say that the Communist Party leader

Achille Occhetto is stupid?" "It's a question of good taste but good taste is like modesty

— you can't give it to someone that doesn't have it."

Scenting the blood of its arch-rival, Signor Craxi, a front-page essay in *Unita* concluded: "Perhaps Craxi thinks that after he changed the parliamentary rules (by abolishing the secret vote), he can change the rules of satire by making one of his subordinates bark. But he cannot."

Back came *Avanti!*, sounding slightly pompous: "The problem does not regard satire, or the nature of satire, but correct political relationships."

Sensing that he is beginning to look a little ridiculous, Signor Craxi has decreed a different style of attack on the Communists. With some satisfaction, *Avanti!* notes that even Soviet officials are complaining about the accuracy of reporting in *Unita*. But pens, proverbially mightier than the sword, are still drawn in Rome.



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# Eritrea rebel leader sees Moscow as peace broker

By Nicholas Beeson

Eritrean separatist guerrillas claim that their successes this year against the Soviet-backed Ethiopian Government have resulted in a change of attitude towards them by Moscow which could lead to a political solution to end more than 25 years of fighting.

The apparent change in Soviet policy emerged in an interview this week with Mr Isayas Afewerki, aged 42, the secretary-general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, and would appear to be in keeping with peace initiatives endorsed by President Gorbachev in Cambodia, Angola and Afghanistan.

"We consider the presence of the superpowers as a stabilizing influence," Mr Afewerki said. "We ask for a constructive presence."

The guerrilla leader, who is on his first visit to Europe and the United States, said that Moscow was looking for a "face-saving solution" to the intractable conflict.

The Soviet Union has supported the Marxist regime in Addis Ababa for 10 years, and Soviet-bloc military advisers are aiding government forces against the liberation front and other rebels opposed to President Mengistu.

"They (the Russians) are trying to tell us in indirect ways that they are looking for a political solution to the problem," said Mr Afewerki.

In spite of the Soviet Union's decade of support for the Government in Addis Ababa, he said, Moscow had concluded that a military solution was not possible.

Although he did not suggest that any agreement was imminent, it is clear that the liberation front has decided to seek a higher profile in the West and a broadening of support after its widely acknowledged battlefield successes in March and April this

year, which left government forces besieged in the three key towns of Korem, Asmara and Massawa.

Mr Afewerki said that his movement relied for its military equipment on captured weapons and support from 600,000 Eritreans living abroad who, since March, have given £4.5 million. He denied allegations that the organization was funded by Arab Gulf states.

A counter-offensive by Addis Ababa in May and June failed to dislodge the rebels, and Mr Afewerki is briefing Foreign Office officials here, and other Western capitals on the altered military position and prospects for peace.

Part of Mr Afewerki's tour will be aimed at trying to persuade the EEC to stop the £160 million in development aid destined for Ethiopia until 1991, which he said had helped to prop up the regime by supporting the Romanian-style policy of collective "villagization".

But, because the present Mengistu regime was inflexible, he hinted that there would be more fighting before any peace could be negotiated, and suggested that the Eritreans might have to wait for a change of leadership in Addis Ababa before talks could start.

The question of Eritrean independence has provided an international dilemma since the end of the Second World War. In 1950, the United Nations granted Eritrea autonomy under Ethiopia, but 10 years later Emperor Haile Selassie unilaterally abolished the agreement, so beginning the conflict.

The liberation front wants to hold a referendum for Eritreans which would offer three choices: to remain under Ethiopian rule, to have regional autonomy, or to demand total independence.

# Prince stands in for ailing Hirohito



Crown Prince Akihito of Japan, who has assumed all imperial duties because of the illness of his father, Emperor Hirohito, talking to children at a physical fitness award ceremony in Tokyo yesterday.

The Emperor, who became seriously ill on September 19, discharged a small amount of blood yesterday and doctors

attributed his high fever to repeated transfusions administered to make up for the blood loss, a palace spokesman said (AP reports from Tokyo).

Mr Kenji Maeda, of the Imperial Household Agency, said the Emperor Hirohito was running a temperature of 100.94F, up from 100.4F the previous evening. On Wednesday, doctors admin-

istered 0.84 pints of blood to combat anaemia, bringing the total amount the ailing monarch has received in transfusions to 34.2 pints since the onset of the crisis.

Palace doctors have said the Emperor is bleeding internally in the upper intestinal area where a bypass operation was performed in September 1967.

# Police battle with Seoul crowds in anti-Chun protest

From John Gittelsohn, Seoul

In the biggest demonstration since the Olympic Games, thousands of students and hundreds of citizens clashed with police here yesterday.

They were calling for the arrest of former President Chun, whom they accuse of corruption and abuse of power during his seven-year reign.

About 3,000 students converged at a roundabout near Yonsei University, a mile from Chun's home. Singing patriotic songs and chanting "arrest Chun Doo Hwan", they threw stones and petrol bombs at riot police, who responded with volley after volley of tear gas.

There were also protests in central Seoul and at 30 other universities in the Seoul area. About 10,000 students were involved, according to Yonhap, the state news agency.

As the air filled with the acrid gas fumes, bystanders stumbled around having coughing fits. Hundreds of men in business suits and women braved the gas to support the students, jeering and pushing policemen.

One elderly man, shouting that he wanted to kill the former President, knocked down a policeman and punched two others before friends pulled him away.

More than 24,000 riot

police were deployed around the city, including 3,000 who guarded the area surrounding the former President's home, where at least four students were arrested yesterday.

On Monday, 12 others were arrested for attacking the house with iron pipes, fire-bombs and home-made explosives.

Mr Chun has not appeared in public since April, when he renounced all his public posts after disclosures of embezzlement and "influence peddling" by his younger brother, who was sentenced to seven years in prison in September.

Public outrage over Mr Chun's alleged abuses of power has reached boiling point in the wake of investigations by the National Assembly.

Mr Chun also has been called on to answer for the 1980 massacre of hundreds of protesters in the south-western city of Kwangju, the deaths of 53 inmates at the Samchung Re-education Camps, and the forced fundraising of more than \$50 million (about £28 million) for his private think-tank.

Yesterday's demonstration showed that many people now want a fast resolution of the scandals, which have all but paralysed the Government.

## Violence in Venezuela

# Riots spread after border killings

Caracas (AP) — Student riots have spread across Venezuela, injuring at least 25 students and several police in two days of protests against the week-end killing of 14 fishermen by National Guard troops, student groups and journalists claimed.

On Tuesday, 12 students were wounded in rioting at the Central University in Caracas, and the following day three more students were shot in street battles with the police.

Señor Bernardo Ansidesy, president of a student organization, said the students were hit by shot-gun blasts before they could retreat into the grounds of the university. Police are not allowed by law on campus, and can only fire on students when they come out into avenues surrounding the university.

In the Andes mountain capital of Mérida, 300 miles south-west of Caracas, students rioted on Wednesday along the main avenue, looting shops and breaking the front windows of seven banks, said Ramón Díaz Sáenz, a reporter for *Frontiers*. Ten stu-

dents were wounded by shot-gun blasts in the day-long battles with police and National Guard units, but no one was killed, he said.

Students at universities in the oil-producing region of Maracaibo, and Valencia, 60 miles west of Caracas, also burnt vehicles and fought with police. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

Señor Ansidesy said the riots would continue in protest at the killing of 14 men on Saturday in the town of El Amparo, near the Colombian border, by Venezuelan National Guard troops. The soldiers originally said the dead men were Colombian left-wing guerrillas, but two survivors testified in a military court on Tuesday that they were Venezuelan fishermen.

Señor Ansidesy said students were also demanding the release of José Tomás Pinto, a student jailed by authorities for "military rebellion".

Government officials said the killings resulted from "lamentable confusion". But opposition politicians have called for a full investigation.

# 'Smear' claim by drug researcher

From Christopher Morris, Sydney

The eminent gynaecologist, Dr William McBride, hit back last night after being branded a "scientific fraud", claiming he was the victim of a smear campaign orchestrated by international drug companies.

Dr McBride, aged 61, alerted the world to Thalidomide in the 1960s. But now his reputation is in tatters. A committee of inquiry in Australia found that he falsified the results of experiments on the drug Debendox.

Dr McBride, however, dis-

missed the inquiry findings: "I say I did not commit scientific fraud, and I stand by the results of my experiments. I think my reputation has been destroyed over trivia."

Dr McBride and his team of research assistants carried out experiments on pregnant rabbits in 1982 when testing Debendox, also suspected of causing deformities.

"It was proved that eight young rabbits had severe malformation produced by the drug. It is my conviction that if a treated rabbit produces eight severely-deformed foetuses one cannot dismiss it lightly."

"My entire career and the work I have done will not be judged by the issues raised about this experiment, but whether I have made a significant contribution to the welfare of past and future generations."

The inquiry headed by Sir Harry Gibbs, the former Chief Justice, found that "Dr McBride published statements which he either knew were untrue or which he did not genuinely believe to be true". He had falsified the number of rabbits used in his experiments, it said.



Dr McBride: Standing by result of experiments.

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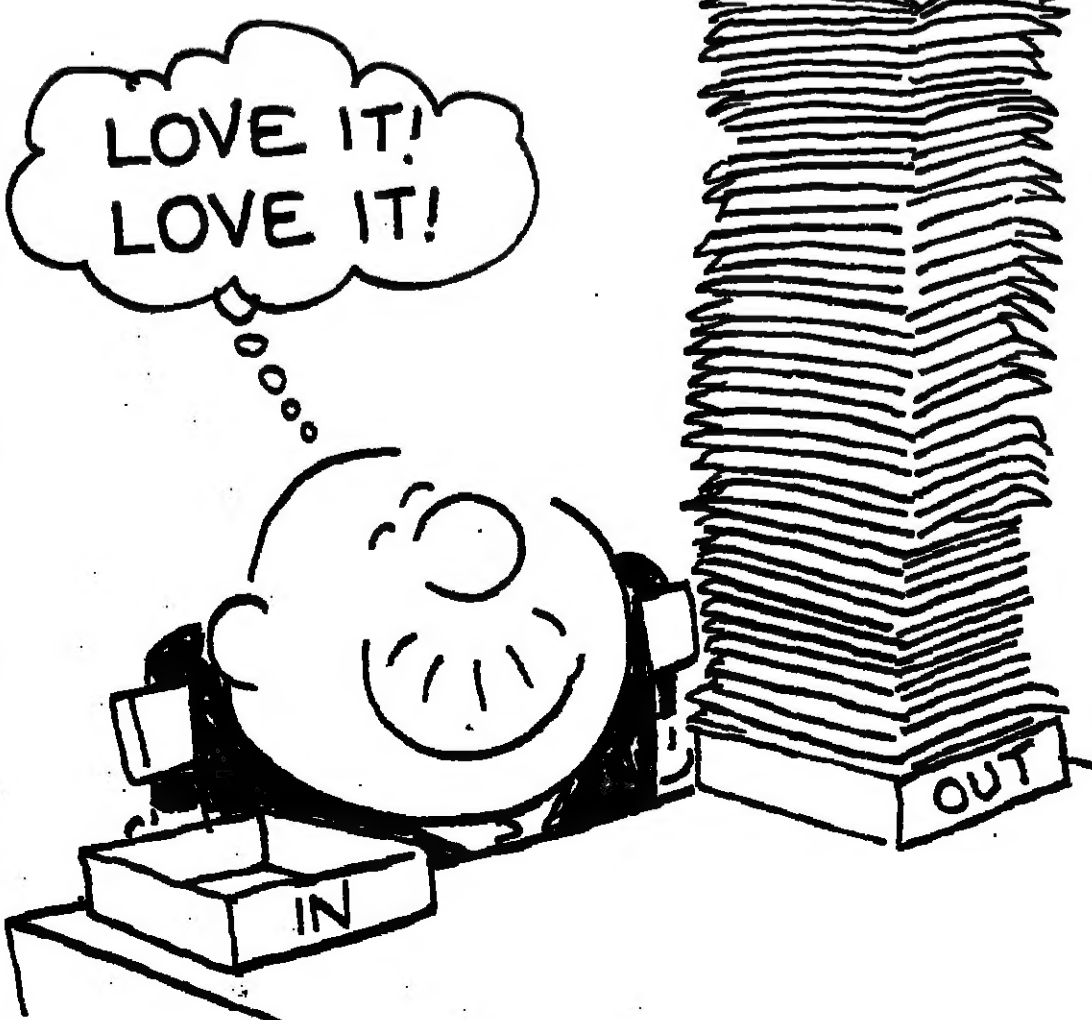
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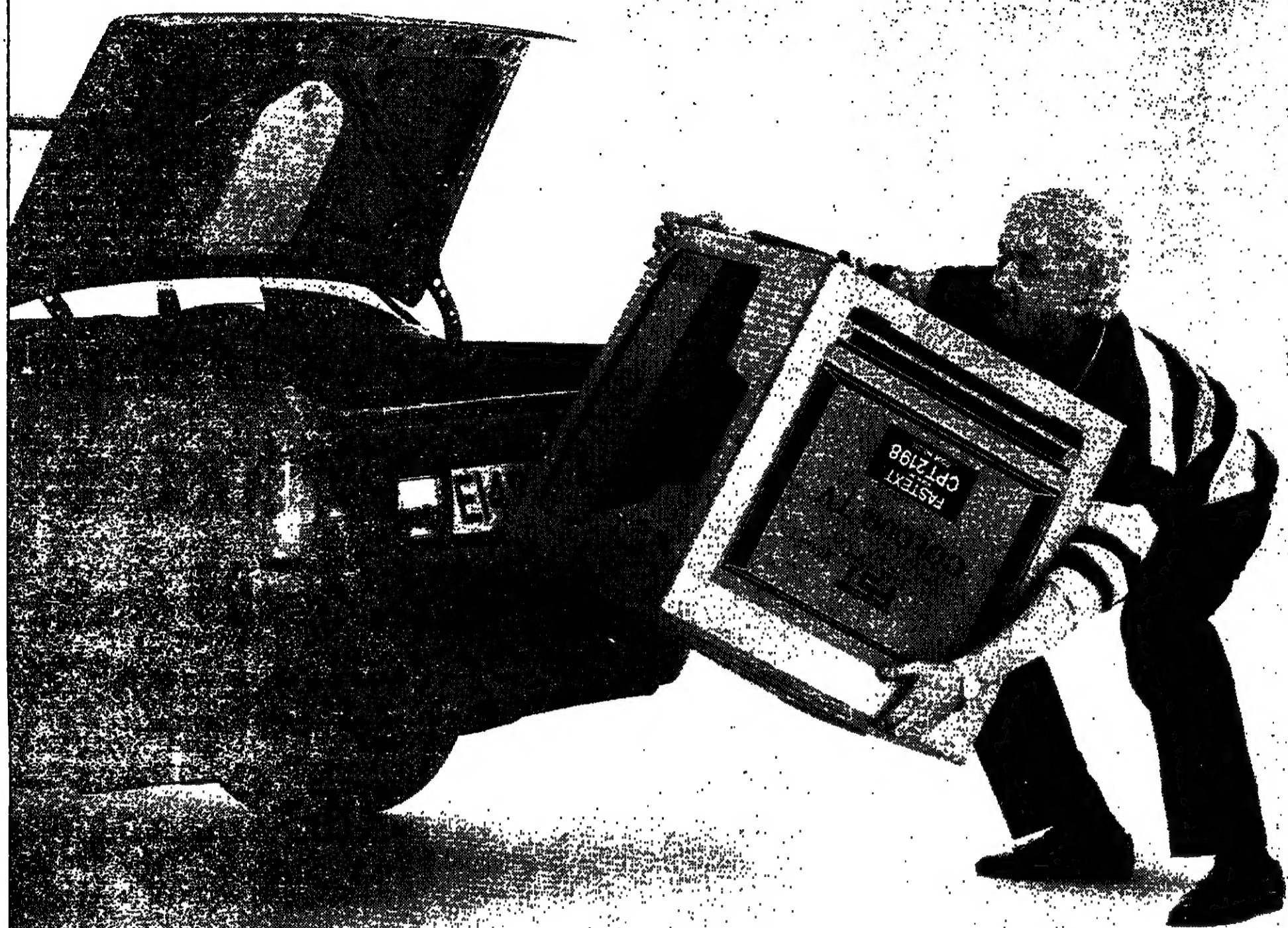


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# Polls boost Bush hopes for a landslide victory

By Robert Worcester

For the third week running and with less than a week to go in the American elections, the polls are stable at 56 per cent for Vice-President George Bush and 44 per cent for Governor Michael Dukakis, after eliminating the dwindling "don't knows", now down to as few as 3 per cent in some polls.

It is increasingly hard to see what can save the Democrat from a massive defeat in the electoral college, which on current levels would bury Mr Dukakis in a 500-plus Bush landslide.

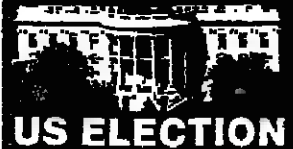
The South is solidly Republican with both the MORI computer projection and state-wide polls showing Mr Bush ahead by a mile. Early in the campaign the Dukakis camp had high hopes for a win in Florida; now both the latest poll, by Peter Hart, and the model show Mr Bush ahead, leading by a 19 per cent margin.

Other key states polled by Hart last week show Mr Bush ahead in Texas by 10 per cent, California by 8 per cent, Illinois by 5 per cent, and even New York by 4 per cent. The results in California bode ill for Mr Dukakis on two counts, coming as it does as the third poll in the state showing similar findings. First, California has the most (47) electoral votes, one-sixth of the 270 needed to win, and

second, California is a bell-wether state, tracking the nation so far in this election and having been right on the mark in the previous five contests.

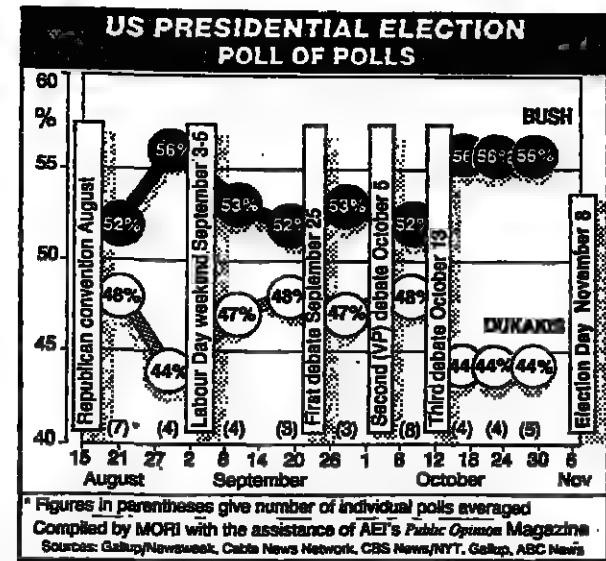
Five large key states, California (47), Illinois (24), Ohio (23), Michigan (20) and New York (36), together represent more than half of the votes needed to win in the electoral college. Independent polls taken at the end of October show Mr Bush leading Mr Dukakis by 53 per cent to 47 per cent plus or minus 1 per cent in all five states.

The Dukakis camp and several newspapers have re-



ported movement in private polls suggesting a closing of the gap.

This is not borne out by any national measure or by the results of state by state polls, the latest of which confirm the model's projection of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia and the possibility of Minnesota as the only states now likely to end up in the Democratic column



## The issues: Defence

### Strong America strikes ready echo in Georgia

From Michael Binyon, Columbus, Georgia

Fort Benning is one of the largest army installations in the United States, covering 182,000 acres, and servicing a total of 114,000 personnel.

Each year 41,500 new infantrymen pass through here during their initial training. Many will return one day with wives and children, either among the 10,000 families living in the host city of Columbus or perhaps later joining the 12,000 former servicemen who have retired here. Each month, Fort Benning pumps \$60 million (\$34 million) into the local economy.

Not surprisingly, there are few votes in this city for cutting defence spending.

The Army dominates this city, founded 160 years ago as an inland port on the river separating Georgia and Alabama. Fort Benning, brought to this sleepy region in the South by skillful lobbying during the First World War and steadily extended as Pentagon budgets grew, now plays a pivotal role in the local economy.

To Columbus residents, therefore, the debate between Vice-President George Bush and Governor Michael Dukakis on defence spending has an immediate interest. Any cuts affecting the home of the US infantry and the relocated School of the Americas for Latin American officers, could be disastrous.

Columbus has experienced before the dislocation a sudden change in military orders can bring. During the Vietnam War the number of soldiers and conscripts in training swelled to 55,000, causing a huge housing boom and economic upsurge.

When they all left suddenly for Vietnam, the city suffered a severe recession. The post-Vietnam trauma and the defence cuts in the Carter years also took their toll.

But there are few fears that Fort Benning, playing a key role in training all new recruits, will suffer the fate of smaller, obsolete bases elsewhere in the country which the Pentagon wants to close, but whose abolition has been held up in Congress because of the disastrous loss of income to the local community.

"As long as the US Army

has a job to do, this base will remain here," one resident of Columbus predicted confidently.

Local support for the base is overwhelming, running at 94 per cent according to a recent local newspaper poll. It is not just a question of money. Columbus residents, like the majority in the South, are strongly patriotic and warmly supported such operations as the bombing of Libya and the invasion of Grenada.

They appreciate the notion of a strong defence and the emphasis in the Bush campaign on saluting the flag. And Mr Bush, perceived as considerably more supportive of defence than Mr Dukakis, reaps enormous political rewards.

In contrast to the role defence has played nationally during the election campaign, attitudes in Columbus are considerably more supportive. A survey just published by

#### ● The post-Vietnam trauma and the cuts in the Carter years also took their toll on the local economy ●

"Americans Talk Security", a consortium of four polling organizations, suggests that a candidate's ability to guarantee a strong defence lags far behind his ability to deal with social problems or strengthen the economy in attracting voter support.

Only 15 per cent of voters saw defence as the key issue that would swing their vote, compared with 43 per cent who said the same of the economy, and 38 per cent for whom social issues were decisive.

But the poll also found greater support for defence in the South than other regions of the country. In Georgia, a state among the top third of those receiving defence contracts, and with Senator Sam Nunn wielding national influence as a defence expert, the issue assumes particular visibility.

The Bush-Reagan defence build-up has also not been as widely acclaimed elsewhere in

the country. The poll found that although 66 per cent saw it as necessary (compared with 36 per cent believing it unnecessary), only 36 per cent thought it has enhanced US security, compared with 51 per cent who said it had not. And not all saw the economic benefits: 39 per cent said the build-up had helped the economy, while 53 per cent said it had not.

Defence in the South is closely linked to patriotism, and was a key factor in determining Mr Bush's early solid lead in a region that became his base.

It is an important reason why Southern "Reagan Democrats" remain in the Republican fold, and explains much of the Vice-President's flag-waving emotional appeal.

In Columbus the US military build-up coincided with a revival in the civilian economy. People have noticed an improvement in morale at Fort Benning, where there is more money to spend. Undoubtedly, this has helped the Republican cause.

The happy relationship between the two sides is cemented by widespread contacts. The town turns out in force at parades and Army Day picnics. The long-term officers and staff attend local churches, join the Rotary and other clubs, coach Little League baseball.

There is abiding interest among civilians — and, of course, those who have retired from the Army — in defence issues, with lectures and seminars being held. There are also military publications and local veterans organizations.

"People want to know what is happening in Nato. They understand the need to keep US troops in Europe. They follow the careers of former commanders at Fort Benning," said Colonel Bob Poydasheff, a former officer, and now a local banker who lectures on defence and chairs the city council's military affairs committee.

No wonder letters to the local paper dwell on the perceived weakness of Mr Dukakis's defence thinking. Mr Bush's promise to maintain America's defences and negotiate from strength has found a ready echo here.

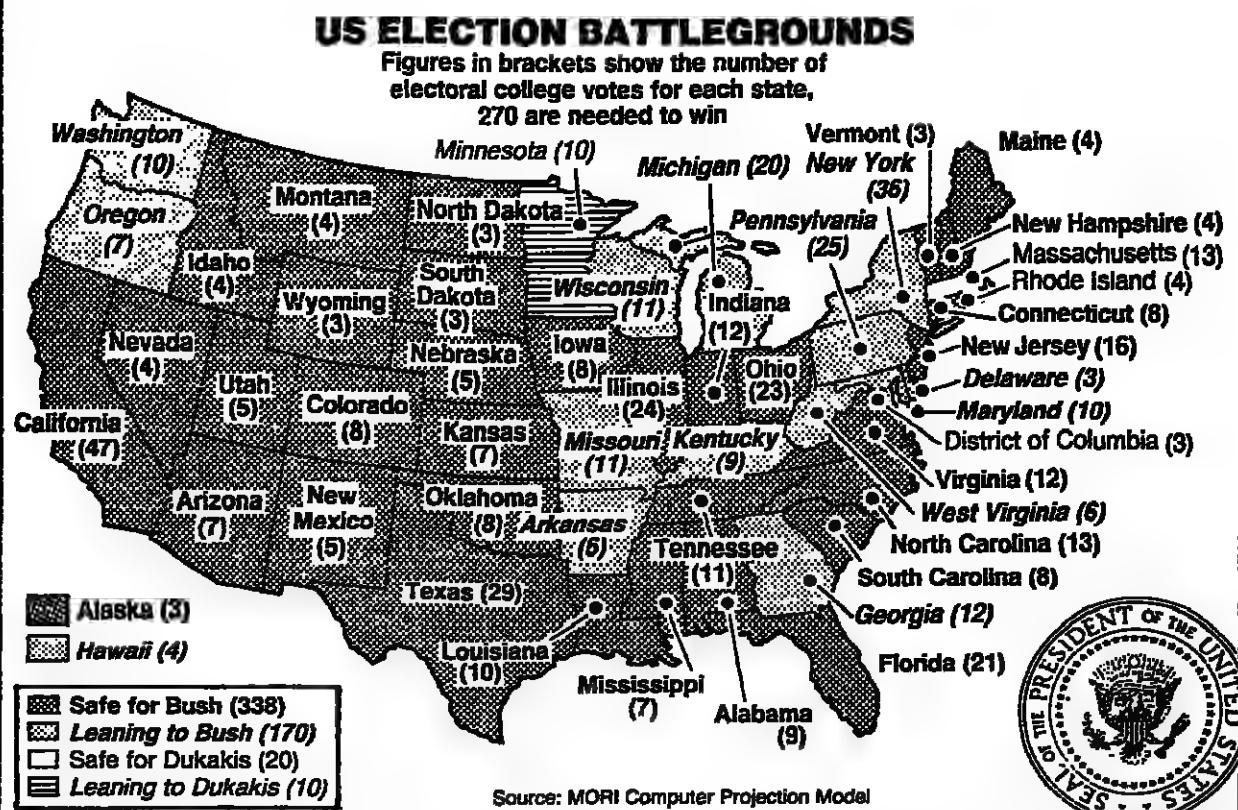
in next Tuesday's election. There has been one poll each in New York and in Michigan recently which has shown the Democrat ahead, both by small margins but both out of line with other polls.

Americans seem disheartened by the presidential election. Three in five Democrats and four in 10 Republicans said they thought their respective parties had not put up the right candidates, fewer than one-quarter said they would describe their party's candidate as "exciting" and three out of five said Mr Bush and two in five Mr Dukakis had waged a "dirty" campaign.

American Jews, 3 per cent of the electorate, are giving Mr Dukakis a 4-1 lead, while three-quarters of blacks, 12 per cent of the electorate, say they will support the Democrat. In both cases these are lower levels of support than the Democrats enjoyed in earlier elections. The latest New York Times/CBS poll suggests black support for Mr Dukakis is weaker among younger blacks, perhaps due to their disillusion with the role given to the Rev Jesse Jackson in the campaign.

Mr Bush leads Mr Dukakis by 24 points among men but only by three points among women, according to the same poll, continuing the "gender gap" which in recent elections has favoured the Democrats.

Six in 10 Democrats and



nearly half the Republicans say their party should alter the way it chooses its candidates. When asked by the Yankelovich pollsters which candidate would do the better job on tackling various problems Mr Bush led Mr Dukakis on "maintaining a strong defence" (+43 per cent), "deal-

ing with the Soviet Union" (+36 per cent), "keeping the economy strong" (+22 per cent), "keeping inflation under control" (+22 per cent), "curbing crime" (+17 per cent), "attacking the drug problem" (+7 per cent) and "reducing the deficit" (+3 per cent); Mr Dukakis leads Mr

Bush only on "ensuring honesty in government" (+5 per cent), "protecting the environment" (+14 per cent) and "helping the homeless" (+32 per cent). One irony for the Democrats is that more people consider themselves Democrats than Republicans, by 41

per cent to 31 per cent, and while Mr Bush leads Mr Dukakis in the Yankelovich poll by 10 points, 44 per cent say they will vote for Democrats for the Congress versus 36 per cent who say they plan to vote for Republicans. Robert Worcester is chairman of MORI

## On the campaign trail

### Weary Dukakis fails to stir the Jackson camp

From Charles Bremner, Philadelphia

They cheered and they yelled in near frenzy at the Martin Luther King High School when the Democratic hero climbed on to the stage.

But Mr Michael Dukakis, weary and drawn from another 15 hours campaigning, lingered in the wings with a wince. The late-night electricity in this Philadelphia suburb was not for him. It was generated by the Rev Jesse Jackson, who had come, with the son of the late Martin Luther King, to confer bless-

ings on Mr Dukakis before the black faithful.

"We need a President to keep our hope alive," said "Jesse". The crowd yelled on hearing his old slogan, "Michael Dukakis is that man." The cheering faded to a polite ripple. "We will win — not by passion but by progress," said Mr Jackson as he welcomed the Governor of Massachusetts on stage with no more than a correct handshake.

At the back, one Jackson supporter raised a sign that sums up the mood of many: "Dump the Duke." Undaunted, Mr Dukakis lam-

ched into the litany of Jackson-like cadences which he has borrowed since he put his campaign on a populist course two weeks ago. But the weary did as he fielded questions from the crowd on drugs, South Africa, and housing.

His dry, seminar style works well with the white "town meetings" but it stirs no juices in the land of Mr Jackson.

If Mr Dukakis falls next Tuesday, the electoral pathologists will be quick to pin blame on his failure to mobilise black Americans. He des-

perately needs a heavy black vote in the big cities. But the polls show fewer blacks support him than Mr Walter Mondale in 1984 and a record number are expected to stay away from voting.

In Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan polls yesterday showed the race tightening. To heat the Republicans, all the polls showed, Mr Dukakis had to woo the middle class white vote and distance himself from the old liberal causes of the poor, the needy and the black.

For months, Mr Jackson has stayed on the road

campaigning for the candidate, spending an estimated \$1.3 million of Dukakis campaign money. But he has made little secret of his resentment over what he sees as shabby treatment. Only on two occasions has the governor appeared with him.

While Mr Dukakis is expected to sink rapidly from the national scene if he fails next week, that will not be the case for the black rights leader. Many party strategists are already predicting trouble for the 1992 campaign if the party fails to bridge the gulf between its two wings.

### Reagan strides out in battle for the Midwest

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

America may be tired of the election race, but President Reagan has taken off to the Midwest in an enthusiastic blaze of balloons, bands, music and imagery that again has proved his master of the hustings.

With the old acerbity he crushed hecklers yelling "We want Mike", saying: "You see, Dukakis's supporters can't even find the right meeting."

Each rally has been a farewell festival, leaving the clear impression that he is leaving office more popular than the men seeking his job.

He has seemed energized, with old

crisis apparently forgotten by an electorate that remains deeply attached to him. His comeback from a low point in November 1986 has astonished most political observers. Nobody is even quite sure how he has done it, but the past few days have again confirmed his standing with the people.

Even senior Democratic Party officials acknowledge that Mr Reagan's popularity has increased quite remarkably in the past three months and that Vice-President George Bush has been the main beneficiary.

Asked if he thought he had been an effective campaigner for Mr Bush, the President replied modestly: "I've tried and only time will tell." His

speeches have all but assumed that his loyal deputy will win the election. There is no sign of the reticence he once showed towards Mr Bush, whose background and personality are so vastly different.

Mr Reagan clearly believes the election is a referendum on his Administration. Mr William Schneider, a political analyst at the American Enterprise Institute, observed: "It's Reagan who is winning the election for Bush. He is providing the strong record. Bush's part principally has been to portray Dukakis as a risk."

The President is due to campaign in Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan and Texas before election day. At each

stop he labels Governor Michael Dukakis a liberal and assails him on crime, defence and economic policy.

"The fellow says he is in the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt, John Kennedy and Harry Truman," he says. "I'll tell you one thing: if he's Harry Truman, I'm Roger Rabbit." Mr Bush, too, has been campaigning in the critical Midwest, hammering his latest theme — that he represents mainstream values, and Mr Dukakis does not. Mr Bush has taken to raising both arms in a victory sign at the start of his rallies.

The last hope for Mr Dukakis now appears to lie in the industrial Northeast, the Midwest and on the West Coast.

### White to pay £1,800 for murder

Johannesburg — A court in Louis Trichardt in the northern Transvaal has put a value of 7,800 rands (about £1,800) on the life of a black man in South Africa (Michael Hornsby writes).

That is the amount a white farmer is ordered to pay the widow and four children of a black tractor driver, Mr Eric Sambo, aged 35, whom he had beaten to death for accidentally running over and killing his two dogs.

Jacobus Voster, aged 21, was convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to five years, suspended on condition that he pay the dead man's family 130 rands a month for the same period.

### Town 'taken'

Islamabad (AP) — Mujahidin guerrillas claim to have captured the key Afghan border town of Torkham and to control 24 miles of main road beyond the Khyber Pass.

### US execution

Huntsville, Texas (AP) — Donald Franklin was put to death by injection for the 1975 abduction and murder of a nurse, bringing to 102 the number of executions carried out in the US since 1976.

### Uganda action

Kampala (Reuters) — Uganda freed 370 soldiers on the grounds of old age and poor health who were held for serving under the deposed presidents Obote and Okello.

### Free heroin

Sydney (Reuters) — Australia is to give drug addicts free heroin in disposable syringes in an attempt to stop the spread of Aids.

### China warning

Peking (Reuters) — China said the Vatican must stop interfering in its affairs and break relations with Taiwan before ties could be normalized.

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## SPECTRUM



Defending modern architects: Max Hutchinson, RIBA's president elect, believes that "the profession can't just stand back when it is attacked like this"

## President by design

When Maxwell Hutchinson, president elect of the Royal Institute of British Architects, takes over from Rod Hackney, the present incumbent, next summer, he will be the first leader of the RIBA to have hired a public relations consultant to help him gain office. Hutchinson, a former president of the RIBA, who nominated Hutchinson, has taken the form of a sustained campaign of public exposure. Hutchinson, pushing 40, and previously little known outside the architectural world, has been hogging the headlines in the trade press for weeks.

Even before the Prince of Wales's latest televised assault on the architectural profession, Hutchinson was making emotional speeches which were attracting attention. His personal PR machine went into top gear, offering Hutchinson interviews to all and sundry. The bait was subtle information about his unlikely past as a musician — at one point he had even appeared on stage with the Who. Now his musical tastes are quieter. He is working on an opera, and this summer, a requiem mass composed by Hutchinson was performed in Peterborough Cathedral.

After a year and a half of the Rod Hackney presidency, in which the profession's leader was seen as backing the Prince's line, Hutchinson told the troops that it was time for the government to back contemporary architecture against museum mentality. "There is a danger of the

United Kingdom becoming an architectural backwater," he warned in one speech. "Help me save the future of modern architecture."

Since last Friday's broadcast by the Prince of Wales, Hackney, still president of the RIBA, and a man who has traded heavily on his friendship with the Prince, has kept a low profile. But Hutchinson, in his round spectacles and flashy suits, has been popping up everywhere to tell Charles to mind his own business. He has become a national figure overnight. The question now is whether such tactics might yet sink the attacking Prince is seen by some architects as fruitless. "The best course, they argue, is to maintain a dignified silence until the fuss blows over."

One former RIBA president says: "Hutchinson is articulate, and slightly theatrical in his presentation. He must not appear as a young, immature hothead. He has a sense of style, but he could do with being a little more statesman-like."

Hutchinson seems to have ignored their advice. "If I can be criticized for anything, it is moderation," he says. "The Prince's words are incredibly damning. There are a lot of angry people around. The profession can't just stand back when it is attacked like this, and I intend to go on making the kind of points that I have been." Nevertheless, Hutchinson was unusually silent at the RIBA's hastily-arranged debate on Wednesday.

One move that Hutchinson must regret is allowing himself to be photographed by the *Evening Standard* in his tiny Bloomsbury flat, with its armchairs modishly draped by dust sheets. Along with his rock 'n' roll past, it gave the *Today* newspaper the opportunity to brand him The Trendy Buffoon who dares to

## The president elect of RIBA

has become a

celebrity, thanks

to the Prince of

Wales's views

on architecture,

reports

Deyan Sudjic

criticize the Prince of Wales. Today fall with equal relish on the discovery that Hutchinson and his girlfriend spend their weekends in a highly traditional country cottage. Here, it seemed, was the usual sin of architects: foisting their experiments on others, while living in traditional buildings themselves.

Hutchinson is unabashed. Newspapers, he points out, did not cover themselves in glory when they selected the designs of their post-Fleet Street buildings. More serious is the sharp eye that will be trained on Hutchinson's own work. Skyline, the industrial estate on the Isle of Dogs built by Hutchinson, illustrates that design is not his strongest suit. Its mixture of naive, clumsy geometry, and modish brick, along with a hamfisted collection of clichés with glass and steel, are a poor argument for the free hand Hutchinson is calling for. "If that is modern architecture, God help us," one critic has said.

Hutchinson stoutly defends Skyline. He is equally positive about the projects he has

on the drawing board, including an hotel in north London. In fact neither Hutchinson nor his recent predecessors have been at the cutting edge of architectural design. It is a fact which highlights the changed status of the leadership of the RIBA.

Once, taking on the presidency was seen as a duty by the profession's most prominent members. Hugh Casson, Basil Spence and Robert Matthew all spent time heavily involved with RIBA politics. Now architects such as Norman Foster or James Stirling will have nothing to do with the running of the institute.

Hutchinson is a model of the architect as entrepreneur. He started his own practice in Islington immediately after graduating from London's Architectural Association in 1972, and was quick to discard the traditional trappings of a professional architectural partnership, trading instead as a limited liability company. He is also the non-executive chairman of a building products company which he helped to establish, a move that would once have been seen as unprofessional behaviour — enough, in fact, to get you expelled from the RIBA until the 1980s.

Hutchinson and his partners, according to one of their brochures, believe in "bringing together the traditional architects' creative skills with commercial realism to provide the client with a finished result that meets his requirements at a price he can afford, is ready when he needs it, and is built to standards that ensure a long and trouble-free life". It is a statement that probably sums up the aspirations of Hutchinson's work.

Aesthetics apart, Hutchinson's supporters in the RIBA believe he will have the energy and influence to sort out some of the institute's chronic financial and organizational

## Great escapes

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On this anniversary date, in consideration of current changes in the Soviet bloc countries and of improved East-West relations,

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## Film full of sound and fury

A two and a half minute advertisement for British Rail has been filmed by director Hugh Hudson and composer Vangelis, whose earlier success was *Chariots of Fire*.

The film is not to be seen by the public until Sunday, so it is too early to judge its content. But it seems likely that the Oscar-winning team will be unable to resist a scene filmed in the historic court of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Two British Rail trains will race each other around the historic cobbled stone courtyard, starting at the first stroke of 12. In a thrilling close-up on the second stroke, the trains will remain stationary while an announcer apologizes for their late departure. On the fourth stroke the first train will slowly shunt off into a siding, while on the sixth the second train will be discovered to be short staffed. On the seventh stroke, both trains will stop to allow 200 football fans on, and on the eighth the first train will divide, leaving many passengers in the wrong section.

Miraculously, by the ninth stroke, both trains will be neck and neck, though stationary "experiencing delay due to an earlier hold-up". On the eleventh stroke, muffled announcements on both trains will go into greater detail about the lavish amount of facilities and refreshments which are at the moment

unavailable, but this will not deter the 200 football fans, who will continue to crack open the cans of Carlsberg Special Brew they brought with them.

In the thrilling build-up to the twelfth stroke, passengers will be advised to alight at an earlier station, where full bus facilities will be available to get them to the end of the court.

Man in the News: General Wojciech Jaruzelski

In the arena of world politics, General Jaruzelski cuts a solitary figure, and he must be totally aware of his inability to communicate his frustrations to the world at large. Yet few world leaders can boast such international and bohemian roots. Fewer still a family background so steeped in the world of show business. Jaruzelski was born Wojciech Orsion in the town of Vernon, Texas. From an early age he showed a strong leaning towards the rhythm guitar and at high school he briefly performed backings for his younger brother, Roy. Throughout campus, the Orsion Brothers became known for their distinctive, flicked back hair styles, their melancholic outlook on life and their unwillingness ever to be seen without their dark glasses. But after their last High School Hop, the two went their separate ways. Roy,



CRAIG BROWN

Orsion pursuing his own highly successful solo musical career, while Wojciech, now known as "Woj", took time off to wander the Prairies as a Beat Poet, the friend of Jack Kerouac.

The switch from Beat Poet to Polish General was fast but not wholly unexpected. Fellow students today remember advising Woj that the name Orsion would be unsuitable for anyone who wished to get to the top of Polish politics, and they suggested he change it to Jaruzelski.

Some have argued that he was fired by jealousy at his brother Roy's ever-increasing list of hit records, others that he had always shown a keen interest in Polish politics. What is certain is that his reply to a newspaper advertisement to become Chief of General

Staff in 1965 was successful and that by 1981 he had risen to become Prime Minister of Poland.

In his recent autobiography *The Polish Rebirth: The Politics of Evolution*, little reference is made to Jaruzelski's days as a Beat Poet, and Roy Orsion is written-off in a single chapter. But his style does betray occasional hints of the influence of Kerouac. "Change in society must be the prerogative of proletariat and intellectuals acting in unison and national identity must be prepared to be subsumed by the greater brotherhood," he writes. "For only in this way can a truly whizzbang hip-hop society come bursting in like one helluva cauliflower, aw, come on, doncha see?"

"We're often mistaken for one another," laughs Woj, who keeps in touch with his younger brother. "For instance, the first time I met Lech Walesa, he asked me to play 'Pretty Woman'. When I refused, he threatened a mass walk-out. At an official banquet for Mrs Thatcher tomorrow, the two brothers will perform together on stage for the first time in decades."

Many expect a tear to fall down Jaruzelski's cheeks as they embark on their rendition of "Only The Lonely." The voyage from Beat Poet from Vernon to Head of a Nation has indeed been lonely, horribly lonely.



# TIMES DIARY SHEILA GUNN

Whips in the Commons employed every tactic devised, short of physical violence, to drive Tory MPs through the Government's division lobby this week on the eye and teeth check-up charges. In the Lords, without a scale of penalties for future prevarication to impose, Lord Denham's team of whips must adopt slightly different methods of arm-twisting. However, Lady Gardner of Parkes, put on the Tory benches in the Lords seven years ago by Mrs Thatcher, has a weapon at her disposal far fiercer than any whip in either House in her campaign to keep free medical tests — the drill. She summons MPs and even ministers among the patients at her NHS dental practice in the City of London. Although reluctant to reveal identities she disclosed that her list does not include the Prime Minister or the Health Secretary, with whom she is now battling.

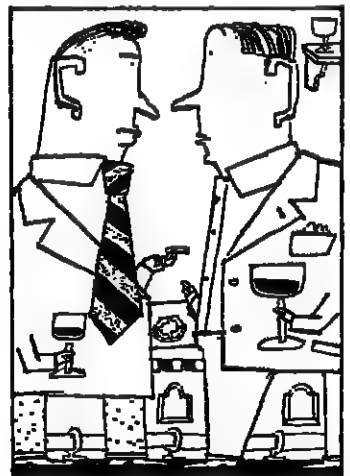
A week may be a long time in politics when viewed from the Commons. But 10 months is a very short time in the life of the House of Lords. So Opposition peers are not underestimating the effect of the "Whitewash factor" in saving the Government's skin next Tuesday, when peers return to the eye and teeth charges. A reasoned and wise contribution can be expected from their former leader, Lord Whitelaw, warning Tories not to go "too far" in flexing their muscles. In spite of his likely support for Mrs Thatcher's determined stand, behind the scenes he is known to be less than enthusiastic about the charges. "Willie," whisper the long-serving peers, "would have got some sort of compromise out of her."

One face missing from the division lobbies during the eye-and-teeth revolt was Tam Dalyell, still languishing in his Scottish home, the Binn, under a 20-day suspension from the Commons. Apart from losing valuable vendetta time against Mrs Thatcher over the Westland affair, and losing a chance to raise the threatened take-over of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, he is irked that he has been unable to come to the support of the Lord Chancellor. Much to Dalyell's chagrin, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, an elder of the strict and tiny Free Presbyterian Church, is being hounded by his church fellows for attending a Roman Catholic requiem mass and is due to be carpeted by them today. The mass was for Tam's father-in-law, Lord Wheatley, a leading Scottish judge and a Catholic. Dalyell's return to Labour's back benches on November 9 looks certain to be lively. His break, he tells me, has enabled him to unearth even more details on the Westland affair.

The peers are tired and many are grumpy. It has been a tough session, in fact the hardest and longest in the history of the Upper House. Peers have now sat for more than 1,340 hours, easily beating the previous record of 1,284 hours for the 1983-84 session. Some recall the days when the Upper House was "up by bedtime" and sat for perhaps three days a week.

Arguments on ballots for taking schools and council houses away from local council control have consumed many a long evening, with some success for those who doubt ministers' intentions. Two government defeats and two grudging concessions have been wrung out of reluctant ministers to date. But this week the peers held their own democratically controlled ballot — for their emine. Contrary to popular belief, many peers do not have their own set of robes hanging in the wardrobe ready to shake out for the State Opening of Parliament on November 22. The lucky ones in the ballot held by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, can draw on his small stock of robes. Those with the short straw will have to trudge down the road to Messrs Ede and Ravenscroft in Chancery Lane, and a handful of similar firms, to hire a set for the big day. Next week he holds a second ballot to determine who has won a privileged seat in the chamber for the Queen's Speech.

BARRY FANTONI



'Old school tie? Don't have one, actually - my son's opted out'

The Labour MP Peter Snape may have picked the wrong candidate in supporting John Prescott for the deputy leadership. But his luck appears to be changing. He won the lottery at Westminster by guessing correctly the new Shadow Cabinet and their placements. Last night he also became "after-dinner speaker of the year" in a contest run by a liquor company.

Lord Young is feeling a bit miffed by complaints that he is insulated in the Upper House from the sort of hurly-burly faced by his Cabinet colleagues in the Commons on issues such as the Barlow Clowes affair. The Trade and Industry Secretary's access to MPs is extremely limited. He is not allowed to wander the corridors and bars at the other end of the Palace of Westminster. Unlike peers who were once in the Commons, he is not even permitted into some sanctuaries frequented by MPs. While some MPs may be gratified, Lord Young is investigating ways of breaking down the barriers. He has had his office in the Lords redecorated, complete with easy-chairs and his own travel photographs on the walls, so that he can spend more time in the building — and is welcoming visitors.

Britain faces important foreign policy choices. Although the most obvious concerns the relationship with Europe, the most crucial concern the relationship with the Soviet Union and with America under the next president. Despite Mrs Thatcher's formidable international influence, as witnessed in Poland this week, Britain's foreign policy apparatus is badly placed to meet these challenges.

Like all departments of state, the Foreign Office has two principal roles — to advise the prime minister and to implement policy once it has been formulated. The distinction is important to any consideration of the performance of the Foreign Office and discussion of reform. While there is every reason for the Foreign Office to maintain its independence in the policy advice it offers, there is no reason for it to oppose and undermine policy once it has been agreed.

It is well known that the Prime Minister has had considerable difficulties with the Foreign Office — over the intelligence failure before the invasion of the Falklands, over its lukewarm response to SDI, over economic sanctions against South Africa, over European integration, where the Foreign Office is far more enthusiastic than she is. It frequently briefs the Press against the Prime Minister's

policies and seems to believe that its task is to limit the damage, as it sees it, that her public views do to Britain's diplomacy. For example, after her speech in Bruges, Foreign Office officials tried to play down its significance on the ground that it was merely a first shot in the campaign for the European elections.

Previous prime ministers have also had their difficulties. Peter Jay, former ambassador to Washington under Callaghan, has said that he believes the Foreign Office is prepared to go to much greater lengths than other ministries to see that its own policies are fulfilled and that the politicians who come and go are among the "nuisances" that it has to deal with.

Such conflict leads to an inconsistent foreign policy, as today. Apart from confusion over Europe, Britain supports communist forces in Afghanistan at the same time as providing aid and military training to the communist government in Mo-

zambique. While being less ill-disposed towards South Africa than most other Western states and a robust opponent of Soviet expansion, Britain is supporting the State Department policy in southern Africa as a result of which Namibia is likely to become Gorbachev's first new communist state.

There are many reasons why the Foreign Office has escaped reform since Mrs Thatcher became Prime Minister. Foreign policy has little influence on general elections. There are some members of the Cabinet who support the Foreign Office view against the Prime Minister. For example, the Chancellor is more enthusiastic about the EMS than she is. On many occasions she has had no option but to rely on the diplomatic skills of the Foreign Office. Although she has presided over substantial reforms of many aspects of British policy she has made very few structural changes in Whitehall.

Perhaps the Foreign Office's

greatest defence against reform is that it is so very difficult, certainly for an outsider, to understand or define the principles by which it works. In deference to what it believes is the pragmatic tradition of British foreign policy — Palmerston is frequently quoted as an authority for this view — the Foreign Office is organized to proceed on a case by case, country by country basis and does not have a department specifically charged with creating a strategic vision or a global strategy, although it does have a planning staff which is expected to co-ordinate the work of other departments.

Foreign policy should be an accurate reflection of a nation's vision of itself. This is influenced not only by its economic and military strength but by its view of its history and its political culture. It is widely accepted here and abroad that Britain has changed dramatically since Mrs Thatcher became Prime Minister. But British foreign policy

does not adequately reflect this change nor does it do enough to promote British political traditions, in part because the Foreign Office acts as though it is still preoccupied with the problems of a nation in decline.

Since the Prime Minister has clearly found it very difficult to persuade the Foreign Office to abandon its prejudices, the argument for introducing an element of competition into foreign policy advice is becoming compelling. In most other areas of policy the Prime Minister has found independent advice provided by the Downing Street Policy Unit invaluable. So far, she has not availed herself of an independent source of foreign policy advice.

The Prime Minister should create an independent Foreign Affairs Unit. Its head should be her National Security Adviser and should be a political appointee who reports directly to her. It should be staffed in the same way as the present Policy Unit and must have access to intelli-

gence information, which means that its members will have to have suitable clearances.

The Foreign Office is likely to oppose the creation of such a unit. It may well argue that the American experience is instructive. It is true that American foreign policy is often confused, as over the Iran-Contra débacle, but such confusion is better explained by America's much greater lack of a foreign policy consensus and adequate instruments to conduct foreign policy, than by the existence of an independent source of advice provided by the National Security Council.

Moreover, in Britain, with a unified executive, a Foreign Affairs Unit would have no constitutional basis for conducting foreign policy and would be restricted to an advisory capacity.

In its own interest, the Foreign Office should welcome such a unit. It would be a spur to reform of the Foreign Office itself and it could and should be the means to the creation of a better relationship between the Foreign Office and the Prime Minister.

Britons have worked hard for their new self-confidence, economic status, and military strength, the latter won by six years of increased defence spending. They are entitled to see these reflected in their foreign policy.

David Hart proposes No10 is given a Foreign Policy Unit

## The FO: road to reform

Lester C. Thurow

# Reagan's invisible failures

Given the choice between a lucky man and a smart man, take the lucky man every time. Never has this aphorism been more appropriate than when one looks back on the economic record of the Reagan Administration. One can debate whether he has been smart; his luck is indisputable.

Reagan's greatest success was in bringing inflation under control. In doing so he was blessed with two pieces of good luck. For reasons that had little to do with American economic policies the price of oil was to fall by a factor of three during his term of office, rather than rise by a factor of three as it had under President Carter. Price stability with falling energy prices is a lot easier than price stability with rising energy prices.

More than a year before President Reagan took office Paul Volcker was installed as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board by Carter, and tight monetary policies were adopted. The recession that these policies produced in the first two years of Reagan's term of office was important in stopping inflation. If tight monetary policies had been delayed until the spring of 1981, the resulting recession would have occurred at the end of Reagan's first term of office, when it might have clouded his re-election prospects.

And just when the 1981-82 recession was threatening to get out of hand in the late summer of 1982, luck again came into play. In 1981, income taxes were cut by a third to increase individual initiative to work and save. To defeat the evil Russian Empire, legislation was also enacted to increase defence spending by huge amounts.

When these policies came into play in late 1982, the American economy was in its worst recession since the war. Without conscious planning they produced just what the economy needed, a large budget deficit and a strong dose of Keynesian stimulus. The economy responded to that stimulus. It boomed in 1983 and 1984, just when a boom was needed to get re-elected.

The Reagan Administration



entered office rejecting Keynesian economics; it leaves office having rehabilitated it.

When 1988 draws to a close most hard indicators (inflation, corrected real per capita growth rates, jobs generated per year, real wage levels, productivity growth) will show that the economy performed slightly better under President Carter than it did under President Reagan. But the average citizen thinks the Reagan performance is better because he brought inflation under control.

Historians, though, are likely to treat Reagan roughly. His economic epitaph might read: "Here lies the man that led a great power from creditor to debtor status faster than has ever before happened." A more complete verdict might be: visible success; invisible failures.

In 1981 the United States was the world's largest creditor nation, full-employment govern-

ment budgets (local, state and federal) were in surplus, and exports exceeded imports. Eight years later the next president inherits an economy that is the world's largest debtor (about \$300 billion as of January 1989), a large full-employment government budget deficit (about \$100 billion), and a large trade deficit (about \$140 billion).

Most critically the next president inherits an economy that works only if the rest of the world will lend America \$200 billion per year. In 1987 the rest of the world financed 29 per cent of its investment, 4 per cent of its consumption; America cannot operate without that lending.

If the lending stops, however, the next president has a problem. As foreign funds stop flowing into the United States, real interest rates will have to rise to bring investment down to the levels of domestic American

savings. The fall required would almost surely cause a recession. And the next recession is likely to have much more severe consequences than those of the past. Latin America cannot meet its interest payments without a 3-4 per cent growth rate in America, which is its biggest market. A US recession would see Latin America defaulting on its international loans. America's biggest banks would immediately be in deep trouble. Inside the United States 200 to 300 banks per year are now going broke, and the system can barely cope with what is happening now. Put simply, the US cannot afford to have a recession.

This means that the American government is not going to jam on the economic brakes, even if inflation seems to be getting out of control in the next four years. But foreigners could do so by accident, simply by coming to the conclusion that potential foreign exchange losses on

American lending are too large.

Without foreign lending the dollar would plunge to whatever level was necessary to balance America's international accounts quickly. Inflation would accelerate as imports became much more expensive. Exports would grow and eventually replace some of the lost investment demand, but investment would fall much more quickly than exports would rise.

While macro-economic problems will loom large for the next president, they will not be his most important problems. We are shifting from a single-polar to a multi-polar economic world. The economic weight of North America will be balanced by the economic weight of the Pacific rim and Europe.

While Americans should welcome this shift it does require changes in how the world economy is organized and changes in standard American operating procedures. Externally, the US

needs to lead the world in developing the necessary international institutions and practices. Internally it needs to restructure itself to increase international competitiveness. It has to re-examine all the basic inputs (the quality of the workforce, the quantity of capital, the level of technology, its rules and regulations) to see if they are world class.

The job skills of our workforce do not compare favourably with those of our best foreign competitors, if one looks at the 70 per cent of our workforce that does not graduate from college.

The US needs to restructure its consumer credit and tax systems to generate the savings necessary to finance investment rates comparable with those of Japan or Germany.

Much of American banking and anti-trust regulation has, for example, become obsolete with the development of a world economy. Citibank can perform investment banking functions for its American clients in London but not in New York. Joint production agreements between US and Japanese automotive companies are legal, while the same arrangement among American auto companies would be illegal. Neither restriction makes sense.

If the next president merely wants to be viewed favourably during his term of office, he will hope that the foreign lending continues and that he can operate his economy during the next four years exactly as President Reagan has during the past four. If, however, he wants future Americans to judge him in a more favourable light than they will President Reagan, he will attempt to persuade Americans to do something that no society does easily — change when it does not absolutely have to change, change while its standard of living is still among the world's best.

The author is Dean of the Alfred P. Sloan School of Management, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Commentary • ROBERT KILROY-SILK

## Life stirs in the shadows

The first thing to say about Labour's new Shadow Cabinet is that it represents the future. With a couple of notable and unfortunate exceptions it is now composed of men — not women — who are young, well-educated and able. The election of Tony Blair and the promotion of Gordon Brown adds to its stature. They have not just youth and vitality but also a dedication and a willingness to work hard that has not always been conspicuous among some of their more senior colleagues.

They will thrive, and so also will the party. It already projects a new and more purposeful image. Most members of the Shadow Cabinet are now unmistakably middle-class and university-educated. They are predominantly rational, calculating, ambitious and pragmatic politicians. They may pay lip service to socialism and sometimes feel the need to defend, if not also espouse, Clause 4, but they are actually ideological freebooters, intellectual freewheelers, willing and ready to do that which is necessary to grab power.

Many of them would sit comfortably on the left of the SDP, and at a personal and private level find Liberals and wet Tories more congenial company than some of their own supporters, and even backers, in the parliamentary party. The days of the dufl coat, the rant, professional demonstrators and picket line habitué are nearly gone. So also go out those with working-class creden-

tials, certainly of the more impeccable kind. Indeed, few of them, it has to be said, have had real jobs. There is not, as far as I remember, a miner or a steelworker among them. The nearest thing to an ex-horny-handed son of toil is John Prescott, and he was a waiter on a ferry.

When the time comes the Benns, the Heffers and the Prescotts will make a lot of this. But it will not matter. There is a new tide surging through the party, especially in Parliament. Yet it is true the Shadow Cabinet election demonstrates the fickleness of this, the most sophisticated electorate in the world.

Like the rest of us, Labour MPs are clearly affected by the media and who happens to be in the news. Without detracting at all from any of Gordon Brown's usually unobtrusive merits and accomplishments, it is, to say the very least, a trifle unjust for John Smith to have his past Cabinet experience and his recent years of honest and competent toil for the party so quickly forgotten. Gordon Brown would be the first to agree that his undoubted success in the debate on the economy did not quite warrant first place, not above John Smith.

Perhaps his electoral success demonstrates that the parliamentary party is manoeuvring itself into deploying the kind of ruthlessness that it needs if it is to be effective as an opposition. It has to look to the future. There is no time for sympathy or has-beens or passengers. The stakes are too high to tolerate any of

these. A little more ruthlessness to eliminate the weak spots would not come amiss. There really is no place in a Labour Cabinet for Frank Dobson or Barry Jones. They are both reasonably well liked in their different ways, but neither is actually up to holding down a Cabinet position, and nor is Derek Foster, who is equally likeable. He is not nasty or effective enough to be a chief whip. And the rather lame and schoolmasterly Michael Meacher and severe John Richardson, who passed her ideological shelf date years ago, must be moved aside as well before the next election.

That the kind of determination to do all this now exists within the parliamentary party is evident in the latest results. There has clearly been a move to the right. If, as it is alleged, the PLP has moved to the left, then it is also the case that despite this it is prepared to vote for more right-wing candidates — or competence and ability, which often means the same thing.

The results of the election suggest that membership of the Tribune group and, to a lesser extent, the Campaign group, is even more of a matter of form than an indication of ideological commitment than many of us had realized, and that when it comes to searching for success or, more important, survival, the comrades know which side their bread is buttered on.

The election of new blood has done more than merely enhance the stature of the PLP. It also opens up a future leadership contest. The promotion of Brown and Blair means that, together with John Cunningham, John Smith and Bryan Gould, there is now a good sized high-calibre pool of aspirants who have high profiles. Neil is going to feel the pressure of these more able men of his own age knocking on his door. It will be ironic, having spent half a dozen or so years working to create a party that can embrace such men, he then finds himself replaced by one of them.

This need not happen. There is now a political momentum that he should harness. He must use the opportunity afforded by the good press that his new colleagues will get, to show that he intends to lead an effective Opposition.

What he then needs to do is to convince the country that the Labour party means business. A promising start has been made since Parliament reassembled last week. The assault maintained by the Opposition on the Government's handling of the economy, on its policy towards the NHS, and on its reform of child benefit and social security, have demonstrated a new cutting edge. We are back to discussing real issues, talking about the things that affect people's lives, that interest and concern them.

The party in Parliament is actually beginning to look as if it knows for what it stands and for whom it speaks. If it carries on like this, then the new Shadow Cabinet might really be in business.

NOV 4 ON THIS DAY 1914



Cavalry used in an infantry role made a notable contribution in the early battles of the First World War.

### THE BAPTISM OF FIRE

The following letter, thoroughly characteristic of the pluck and cheerfulness of the young British officer, was received yesterday morning from a cavalry subaltern at the front:

October 27.  
Your two boxes of cigarettes were heaven. We've been in the trenches two days and nights, but no excitement, except a good dose of shrapnel three times a day, which does one no harm, and rather relieves the monotony. I've got my half troop, 12 men, in this trench in a road field, with the rest of the squadron about 100 yards each side of us, and a farmhouse, half knocked down by shells, just behind. We got our rations sent up once a day in the dark, and two men creep out to cook tea in the quiet intervals. Tea is the great mainstay on service, just as it was on manoeuvres. The men are splendid, and as happy as schoolboys, and we've got plenty of straw at the bottom of the trench, which is better than any feather bed.

Firing came from a farm in front of us, and then a man came out of it and waved a white rag. I yelled, "Two hundred; white flag; rapid fire." But — wouldn't let us fire. Then the squadron advanced across the road fields towards the farm (dismounted, in open order), and they opened a sharp fire on us from the farm. We took three prisoners in the

roots, and retired to the houses again. That was our first experience of the white flag dodge, we lost two killed and one wounded. I was pleased with my troop, under bad fire. They used the most awful language, talking quite quietly, and laughing all the time, even after the men were knocked over within a yard of them. I longed to be able to say that I liked it, after all one has heard about being under fire for the first time. But it is beastly. I pretended to myself for a bit that I liked it, but it was no good.

After the firing had slackened we advanced again a bit, into the next group of houses, the edge of the village proper. I can't tell you how muddling it is. We did not know which was our front, we did not know if our own troops had come round us on the flanks, or whether they had stopped behind and were firing into us. Cavalry work here against far superior forces of infantry, like we had the other day, is not good enough. The Germans are dashed good at that house-to-house fighting business.

It is horrible having to leave one's horses, like leaving half oneself behind, and one feels the dual responsibility all the time. I hope we get them on the run soon, then will come our chance. They have been having terrific fighting on the line on each side of us, and it has gone well.

I adore war. It is like a big picnic without the objectlessness of a picnic. I've never been so well or so happy. Nobody grumbles at one for being dirty. I've only had my boots off once in the last 10 days, and only washed twice. We are up and standing to our knees at 5am when doing this infantry work, and added up by 4.30am when with our horses. Our poor horses don't get their saddles off when we are in trenches.

1914-1918



# NO THROUGH ROAD

## THE BHUTTO BEQUEST

## OLD ENMITIES

"I am, or however im-  
 portant, may wear long trousers".  
 Yours faithfully,  
 THOMAS CURRY,  
 Rector,  
 Shaftesbury St Andrew,  
 Dorset.  
 November 1.

From Mrs Diane Livesey  
 Why all this sentimental  
 fuss about bow knees? Their  
 fathers' knees, unprotected  
 beneath short skirts, summer and  
 winter alike, also bore the ravages  
 the school playground.  
 Thirty-five years on, this lady  
 (I proudly?) bears the scars.  
 Yours faithfully,  
 DIANE LIVESY,  
 11 Park Avenue, Bushey,  
 Hatfield, Hertsfordshire.











## THE ARTS

## Masterly muted anger

He gave the show a title: Pieter-Dirk Uys in character as P.W. Botha in *Adapt or Die!*Adapt or Die!  
Donmar Warehouse

Last-minute spectators for this one-man show are pursued to their seats by an officious torch-brandishing police corporal, who then announces that the Warehouse has been temporarily annexed by South Africa where "nothing is allowed, so relax and enjoy yourselves".

That is the last we see of this Afrikaner Dogberry, but his presence pervades the show as an off-stage spy, periodically interrupting with ominous voice-overs when his alter ego, Pieter-Dirk Uys, is overstepping the limit of fair-comment. This is a brilliant and indispensable device: driving home to the audience the conditions in which he normally works as a tight-rope-walking political satirist.

Uys credits his script and his best gags to the South African Government, with thanks to P.W. Botha for supplying the title. It is an angry show, but it could have been a lot angrier. Among its 22 characters there are no blacks, apart from a grinning Archbishop Tutu (not one of Uys's best creations), and no one from the extreme right.

Uys's territory is the middle-class Afrikaner spectrum of those who go along with apartheid for profit or a quiet life, or who are

The Tunnel Soldiers  
King's Head

Alongside the technological warfare of Vietnam, another combat of the most primitive kind was being waged in the vast warren of tunnels excavated long before the Americans arrived on the scene. Robin Brockman, a Vietnam veteran, has first-hand experience of them; and in this searing 80-minute piece, he focuses on this unpublicized aspect of the war.

Two Americans — a "tunnel rat" sergeant and an inexperienced officer — become entangled with two Vietnamese girls in an underground chamber when the exit tunnel collapses. Locked into each others' company, they try to keep the war going by talking each other prisoner and exchanging decried insults. Simultaneously, the officer (Keith Edwards) is getting his basic

## THEATRE

reluctantly dragged into it, seeing no alternative. A slide-showing arms salesman loses his cool with an incompetent African projectionist. Nelson Mandela's warder, humbly dancing attendance on his world-famous prisoner, looks forward to making a fortune out of his memoirs. A Cape Coloured policeman broods on the eviction of his grandmother under the Group Areas Act.

Some of these characters occupy a grey area beyond the reach of satire, and with them the show settles into long-winded story-telling, not much enlivened by Uys's changes of hats. But when he takes on characters that arouse no mixed feelings he is murderously funny.

His Botha, a froglike demagogue croaking his country's lily-white record with an insect-catching tongue, is a masterpiece of living caricature. Even better is his Home-lands ambassador, Mrs Evita Bezuidenhout, gently sinking her poisoned fangs into Tory England while acknowledging that hypocrisy is the lubricant of "political intercourse". It is as though Dame Edna Everidge had exchanged gladioli for a machine gun.

## Irving Wardle

education in tunnel life, where the dead are plastered into the walls along with human dung; and the red-neck sergeant (Engene Brell) confesses that "maybe we hate your guts because you're still got ideals".

That is the character talking, not the author, who demonstrates the impossibility of maintaining official civilities or ideological differences when the enemy is your fellow victim. He even gets comely out of this, as where the officer goes through a formal introduction and handshake with the girl (Susan Leong) he has almost shot. There is no escaping the war, and it finally claims its victims. Jenny Remy's production draws a line between the true combatants, motivated by idealism or despair, and the middle-class officer, so out of his depth. Performances, (including Toshie Ogura's Vietnam diehard) carry complete national, individual and emotional authenticity.

L.W.

Joyce Rose meets Felicity Lott, soprano

## In confidence

Felicity Lott was born in Cheltenham. Professional singing was not her first ambition and she read French at university. It was in the middle of her degree, under the influence of her singing teacher, that she decided to have a go. "I hadn't ever thought of doing it professionally. I thought I would not be temperamentally suited. I was very shy, gawky, apologetic."

As long as she could remember her mother had encouraged her, recognizing her daughter's potential. The young Felicity had singing lessons, piano lessons, dancing lessons. "The lot," she said, straight-faced, ignoring the pun on her family name. I forgot to ask her at what point F. Lott became Flott, which is what she is invariably called.

She is a beautiful woman with an air of calm, very tall; her beauty, her stature and her outward serenity make a powerful impact on her surroundings. She sees things differently. "I'm not a confident person. I'm not happy in my shape. I've always had complexes about being too tall: big hands and feet. That affects the way one moves, the parts one plays."

"That's not apparent when you are working," I suggested. "There's a sureness about some things," she agreed, "but I am not a confident mother, for instance." An area of no confidence seemed oddly important to her.

Her daughter, Emily, born four years ago, travels with her as often as is practicable, looked after by Flott's mother.

"Having a child made a great difference to my life, to my personality. Singers have to be fairly selfish, idiosyncratic and quirky in the cause of the voice. I'm less so than most. Since Emily I am, anyway! In the sort of singing I do, the voice is part of something else. I'm not a fan of great singing just to show off the voice."

"The 'something else' is theatre. 'I get very involved with the character. It's the only way I can do it. Though I'm far from being a singing actress. To be a singing actress you have to assume a completely different persona. I bring everything as close to me as I can get it."

Of the Mozart operas, Donna Elvira in *Don Giovanni* is a part she finds difficult emotionally. "Elvira is not a comic role but she's always laughed at and it's very hurtful, somehow, to me. She keeps popping up and trying to warn the other women about the Don. It gets to me because I couldn't face that over and over again, not being wanted, like Donna Elvira."

She remembers her childhood as very secure and happy. She was never allowed to feel less than perfect. Perhaps perfection is not the best preparation for life after school, however.

Her teacher, Flora Nielson, had a great influence on her, leading her to Mozart and Strauss, her own repertoire. The Italian repertoire was excluded and Flott has never done it.

"I don't think I'm right for that kind of music. It needs a different kind of exhibitionism. Obviously, one is an exhibitionist to be doing



Outwardly serene: Felicity Lott

this at all, but more flamboyant, more confident. I'm not flamboyant, really."

She has found happiness in her second marriage. Her reservation about her happy childhood is that her parents were too strict. Perhaps that, and never being allowed to be anything but perfect, made it difficult for her to rebel as a teenager. Rebellion she left until she was about 30.

Her first marriage ended and she lived alone until she met and married the actor Gabriel Woolf. He, she said, was responsible for dealing with the "perfect" bit.

"He wrote a horrible story which was a description of me: a fairy story. It did give me a job. He saw me as blinkered and selfish and expecting the perfect person to turn up, never mind the fact that there may not be too many of those about, and even, possibly, that one might not be perfect oneself."

Confidence was a thread which ran through the interview. "Oh dear," said Lott. "I always come out of these things sounding such a wimp."

But it was no wimp who once won over an audience of 300 people from 37 countries by announcing that she would sing songs in English, French, German and Italian: "That way, there will always be someone who doesn't understand." That sense of fun emerges in much of her work.

Ambitions? She would like to be asked to do Tatiana in *Eugene Onegin*. Concerns? She would like to feel that someone will tell her when it is time to stop. She would like her daughter to be her friend when the time is right for that. The two concerns seem nicely to reflect the value she places on the professional and personal aspects of her life.

Self-centred and sensitive, vulnerable and determined, insecure and mature, Felicity Lott is many-sided. She may not always have them integrated but she knows they are there to illuminate what she does. In the same month she sang the roles of Christina — 13 changes of costume and a scene where she appears, with total aplomb, in 1920s bloomers — and Blanche, a Carmelite nun during the French Revolution who displays a heroic inner strength.

To hear Lott sing "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth", televised world-wide from Westminster Abbey at the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of York, or "Dove sono i bei momenti?" as the betrayed Countess in *Figaro*, is to hear that sureness for oneself.

## Not a fair prospect

## TELEVISION

Appleby in Cumbria, for centuries the site of a famous horse fair, is undoubtedly more attractive than the scraps of waste land in Camden, or the fringes of the M40, to which modern gypsies are often relegated. In setting out to make *The Gypsies Are Coming* (BBC1), last night's 40 Minutes documentary, the producer, Susanna White, no doubt felt she had a dream topic.

In the event, the film honestly recorded a sleazy, joyless gathering, apparently carried on in a spirit of bitter defiance.

Much of the documentary was devoted to a catalogue of petty complaints from both residents and travellers, who plainly detest each other. The gypsies seem reluctant to use dustbins or lavatories, and leave the fields heaped with litter. When the fair is over, the residents heave sighs of relief and wash down the streets with disinfectant. For this black week in June, Appleby's school, library and swimming pool close, as do many shops and pubs.

As the programme had a minimal interest in the gypsies' history and culture, their way of life, increasingly incompatible with modern society, seemed like a collective paranoid psychosis. Many communities, apart from Appleby, find it impossible to accommodate gypsies and a programme with wider terms of reference and a more positive attitude would have been helpful.

*This Week* (ITV) investigated the status of an even smaller minority: women convicted of baby-snatching. The motivation for this pathetic crime was too briefly linked to the supposed social value of motherhood and the whole investigation emphasized the emotional aspects of a few specific cases. Professionals interviewed were male and not notably articulate, and the programme's concern was mainly for a better sentencing policy. Baby-snatching is, however, the tip of an iceberg of cultural attitudes to motherhood, and with a more confident feminist analysis the programme would have been much more satisfying.

Celia Brayfield

London's plethora of plectra: three eminent guitarists come to town

## George, don't do that

## ROCK

George Benson  
Wembley Arena

George Benson's ascent from the rough and ready environs of the American jazz circuit to the world of dinner jazz disco-soul has been well documented, his passport to international celebrity stamped with words like "fusion", "mass-market" and "sell-out". Yet the fluency and sophistication of his guitar playing technique still impressed during the infrequent moments when he chose to play. Shortly after taking the revolving circular stage in the middle of Wembley, he performed two engaging instrumentals, "Off Broadway" and "Affirmation", where his sleek, rapid octave figures slipped and chopped across the beat like treacle landing from the end of a spoon.

Too soon, the guitar was back in



Slick but empty: George Benson

its holder and Benson had adopted his soul crooner persona. In immaculately pressed white trousers, black shoes and a silver and black sequined patchwork jacket, he set about the more pressing business of catching the eyes of the ladies near the front as he sang the smoochy "In Your Eyes".

Members of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra bowed their instruments to little audible effect above the surprisingly quiet sound

of Benson's immaculately drilled six-piece band. But, as well as leading an air of opulent kitsch to the affair, the orchestra's presence was felt, musically, on a couple of Nat King Cole numbers, "Unforgettable" and "Mona Lisa", where Benson did a passable imitation of his ballad-singing hero.

Ultimately though, the concert turned out to be an expression of slick but vacuous musicality, which reached its nadir with a version of "Nothing's Gonna Change My Love For You", the song which Glenn Medeiros recently took to No 1 in Britain, but which, as Benson was at pains to point out, he had recorded first.

Eventually he picked up the guitar again and extemporized cheerfully during the coda of the Drifters' "On Broadway". It served only to confirm the impression of a master musician content to let a prodigious talent languish in the service of commercial ends.

David Sinclair

Joe Pass  
Ronnie Scott's ClubTal Farlow Trio  
Pizza Express, London

and more complex harmonies. Hard-core admirers might be happy to swap the technical bravura for the muscular swing of a jam session with the likes of Oscar Peterson. That said, there was no denying the gutsy power in the extended "Blues In G".

Much of Pass's early career was, of course, marred by personal problems. When his fellow-guitarist Tal Farlow retreated from the circuit in the late 1950s it was partly to pursue a career as a sign-

painter. Fortunately, he has returned to the scene in recent years, notably in the company of his former boss, the vibes player Red Norvo.

Back on tour here, Farlow has been re-creating something of the mood of the early Norvo Trio at Pizza Express, in the company of Bill Lesage and the bassist Dave Green. Their opening set on Wednesday was understandably, a mile tentative, though there was more confidence on display in the exuberant "Billie's Bounce". Farlow, an undemonstrative player at the best of times, seemed happy to let Lesage take most of the solo honours. Expect greater cohesion when the group returns to the venue next Wednesday.

Clive Davis

## JAZZ

The great jazz promoter in the sky must have decreed that November should be some sort of National Guitar Month. At Frith Street, the "No Talking" signs have been out in force for the week-long residency from Joe Pass, perhaps the doyen of mainstream guitar improvisers. Performing solo, as usual, Pass unfolded his familiar repertoire with absolute assurance, with conventional material ranging from the gentle bossa nova of "Wave" to Bill Evans's "Waltz For Debby".

Once again, much of the charm lay in Pass's own constantly flexible accompaniment, alternating between a simple walking bass line

## Musical journeys

## CONCERT

Kronos Quartet  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

After Sunday's *Dramming*, Wednesday night's performance of Steve Reich's *Six Marimbas and Music for Mallet Instruments, Voices and Organ* was perhaps inevitably going to sound a bit decadent and fluorescent. But then this series of concerts ended right back on track with the premiere of a quite astonishing new piece, *Different Trains*.

The programme note, circulated in advance, had not been encouraging. Apparently the piece was to be based on train journeys Reich made across the United States as a small child, and on his later realization that "as a Jew, if I had been in Europe during this period I would have had to ride very different trains".

As it turned out, I am glad to say, *Different Trains* is about musical journeys, not real-life destinations, and though it uses the recorded voices of Holocaust survivors (as well as those of the composer's nanny and a retired

porter), the words are broken up and shunted around the tape part as musical motifs, their fragmentary speech melodies isolated and overlaid by a live string quartet and by other quartets dabbed into the recording.

The work thus brings together the methods of Reich's early pieces made from recorded speech, of the slightly later *Violin Phase*, and of the recent *Counterpoint* series for instruments and recorded doubles.

At the same time, it is entirely new in its voice-instrument fusions, and in the further fusions with the recorded train noises, notably sirens and steam whistles. It is new, too, in its rapid, railroad-paced changes of timbre, effected stunningly in the middle section by glissandos along lines laid out by the sirens. In this section there is also the dizzy impression of a whole network of musical traffic behind the main train, with chains of repeating figures being switched through figures, appearing from and vanishing into silence.

*Different Trains* is custom-made for the swish Kronos Quartet. It also leaves Reich well armed with possibilities for the future.

Paul Griffiths

## Ahoy There!



This William L. Wyllie subject is estimated to fetch £4,000-£6,000.

On 12th January Bonhams hold their annual Marine Art auction, to coincide with the Boat Show. This popular sale always attracts fine marine paintings, prints, ship models and works of art — and the lure of the sea attracts a great deal of enthusiasm from marine buffs, ensuring top prices.

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John Lee 150



# FRIDAY PAGE



The keys to the future? Headmaster John Webster, confident of the prospects for Skegness Grammar School after the overwhelming vote to opt out, in the music room with some of his pupils

## The first Baker baby

This week the first school voted to 'opt out'. Douglas Broom went to Skegness — and found a bracing attitude to the future

Of all the schools in Britain, Skegness Grammar might have been predicted to be the last one to take advantage of the right to opt out of local authority control.

This 600-pupil school, which can trace its origins to the 15th-century founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, enjoys an harmonious relationship with its Conservative controlled local authority. Its status as a grammar school is not under threat, and it has never been menaced by political mavericks.

Its pupils are smart in their bottle-green uniforms and its claim of an average examination success rate of 10 GCSEs and four A levels would be the envy of many public schools. In fact it fulfils almost none of the criteria set out by Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, when he addressed the Conservative Party conference in Brighton last month. He told delegates that schools deciding to take grant maintained status would be given a lifetime to save them from the pressure of hostile local authorities. It meant they would be given complete self-control, and would be guaranteed funds from his department equivalent to those they no longer received from the local authority.

What Wednesday's overwhelming vote at Skegness has demonstrated is that — even without a politically extreme council breathing down their necks — parents are keen to take control of their children's schools. It proves that the

message is finally getting across that even the humblest of local schools can now enjoy the same autonomy and self-determination as Eton or Harrow.

The head of Skegness Grammar, John Webster, says: "We have no political motive. We are doing this because we believe that we will be able to provide better education for the young people of Skegness than we can under local authority control. Parents and local people want to run their schools instead of leaving the job to the bureaucrats. It is as simple as that."

Of course, things are never that simple. Skegness Grammar has already survived a number of attempts to change its character. In the mid-1970s an attempt was made to turn it comprehensive. The vice-chairman of the governors, David Williams, who runs a local caravan park, talks with pride of how that scheme was "seen off" by a local campaign. Now, he says, "opting out guarantees the local community the right to decide the character of the school and its future."

The last threat was a plan to form a "federation" with the local secondary modern under which both schools would share facilities and teachers.

Williams is a man with Skegness close to his heart. He was behind the 80th birthday celebrations last year for the famous cartoon Skegness

Jolly Fisherman, whose rotund form featured in the "It's so bracing" posters. He believes the grammar school is inextricably linked to the economic future of the town. "We need it because it provides excellent results in terms of exams and it turns out decent, sane human beings."

The final decision to opt out was prompted by a small change in the 11-plus system in Lincolnshire which turned out to have disastrous consequences for the school. Last year the county council ruled that only pupils with a clear pass in the examination could be admitted, excluding the "marginal" cases who had been accepted after interviews. Skegness Grammar's intake was halved to just 38 pupils.

By opting out, the school will not only return to the old system of interviews and exams, but will be able to cast its net beyond its traditional catchment area in the search for pupils. Further, it will have control over 100 per cent of its budget, now running at about £1 million a year.

Webster says the money will be spent in much the same way as it was before. Staff salaries will account for most of the sum, with heating and electricity bills taking a large share. He wants to appoint a full-time bursar to deal

with finance, but he intends to retain a firm hand on policy.

As is the case with all schools applying to opt out, Skegness has more than 300 pupils. There will be five parent governors on the board. But, of course, it will get grant-maintained status only if its application is approved by Kenneth Baker. Even with a 94.8 per cent vote by parents in favour of opting out, his decision is not a foregone conclusion.

The formal application to opt out gives only the bare details of the governing body, the nature of the school, and the number of its pupils. The Department of Education and Science will have the power to ask for more details, and Webster is confident of being able to come up with the facts.

Skegness Grammar has an advantage that most schools contemplating an opt out will not enjoy. The county council has just spent £2 million building a new science block and renovating the rest of the building. In 1983, Webster hit the headlines by campaigning for improvements to the building, which he described at the time as "the most overcrowded and ill-equipped school in the country". He says: "I am sure the publicity I obtained pushed the county council into modernizing it." Plans for the future include building a new

business and technology block. And once the school has opted out, a campaign will begin to win sponsorship from major companies.

The obvious sense of confidence and optimism among parents and governors is shared by the one group who have no formal right to be consulted about the opting out plan — the teachers. Nigel Roylance, head of Lower School and in charge of physical education, says: "The staff are just as enthusiastic as everyone else."

He adds a note of warning for teachers in other schools which might follow the same course. "This is a very happy school and the staff are all very good. But within the local authority system there are some very weak and poor teachers. I believe that opting out will be very good news for good teachers. It will give us a lot more self-determination. But some of the weaker teachers may fall by the wayside."

Not everyone has been in favour of opting out. Skegness Labour Party organized official opposition to the plan, but its efforts were drowned in a sea of enthusiasm from parents.

One teacher at the school, who asked to remain anonymous, says: "The choice for this school was really to opt out or die. We are worried about the future."

No such worries trouble Webster, whose energetic style has won over many critics. Dashing to another interview, his gown flying, he says: "Opting out is real parent power and real local control in action."

## A monster fascination

I suppose it is a backhanded compliment to British society that our newspapers could feature a front page photograph of 13-year-old Ciaran Collins. I don't know the prevalence rate of murder by juveniles in, say, New York City, but it is unlikely that a similar sordid and nasty episode would rate more than a mention — just one out of a baker's dozen.

The photograph was, I grant you, arresting. I found myself quite taken aback by the small, freckle-faced Collins, who looks a dead ringer for the plum role in *Lord of the Flies*. One could see him leading the castaways in a campfire rendition of "Kyrie Eleison".

"It panders to your most base instincts," said the daughter of Israeli friends. She had caught me reading accounts of the trial. She was wrong — at least in part. The fascination we all had with the awful story of how Collins lured a two-year-old girl to a deserted spot to first murder and then sexually assault her does not entirely speak to our appetite for the lurid. There is a fascination with the idea of original sin. One searches Collins's face for a clue. What innate tendencies provoked him to murder and by extension, what innate tendencies might we detect in ourselves?

After Collins was found guilty there was rather a lot of fussing about whether it was his nature or his home environment that had created such a monster. This question was raised in order to throw light on the further problem of what we should do with those "children" who commit such awful crimes. "It is hard to define goals for them," one unnamed social worker told *The Times*. "It is also difficult for staff who are trained in rehabilitation to accept that the children they have tried so hard to help will go to prison when they are 18."

One senses in these mildly silly remarks an unease among social workers. There is a suggestion that punishment of these young offenders is something of a social or a moral problem for society. Actually, we all feel some sort of taboo when it comes to applying adult standards of crime and punishment to children. But the law is careful and matter-of-fact. It asks the commonsense question of whether the act would have been committed had a policeman been standing behind young Ciaran's shoulder. It asks whether or not he took his victim to a secluded place. In this manner intent is assessed as well as fitness to stand trial. After trial, it seems to me, there are similar commonsense questions to ask about what we do with Collins. None of them have to do with the difficulties in finding a peer group for him or what his goals in life are.

The first priority is to protect society. That is done by keeping Collins locked up until we are as sure as one can be that he will not kill again. Every case of juvenile crime has to be looked at individually, of course, because we recognize that adolescence is a time of some glandular and emotional difficulty. Most of the difficulties stop short of homicidal rages.



BARBARA AMIEL

The real problem is that psychiatrists have absolutely no idea what causes people to go awry in this manner. Sometimes it can be pinned down to something clear cut like a diabetic rage. But that is rare. It is handy of course to talk of rage and anger because of his messy home life. I'm not sure that this is much help. When you come from a family where one or both of your parents may have been depraved, doctors can try to discover whether you are bad because you have been treated that way or bad because you inherited some genetic disability. I venture it will be impossible to tell.

Some 13-year-old homicidal maniacs will be open to cure, some will be found to have schizophrenia or a chemical imbalance of some sort, some will have become that way purely for situational reasons and some may be cured simply by growing up. What to do with them seems fairly straightforward. If one does not want to put them in prisons with adult offenders, one ought to provide special wings for these offenders. If we do not want to put them in homes with petty juvenile delinquents we can certainly afford to build one special home for serious offenders. I cannot believe Britain is overrun with teenage murderers.

Some of these children, though, may never be cured. If Mozart could be a musical genius at six years of age because of his innate abilities, I think one may have to accept the concept of innate disabilities as well. It is all in the way those neuro-cells are constituted, as I told my piano teacher, and all the psychotherapy, good breakfasts and medication available could not have got me to compose a rondo like his.

## Cleric's catalyst for change

A woman priest is fighting to be heard but she has great faith in the future

The Rev Suzanne Fagool has been described as "monstrous" and "cancerous". She has been "stoned" with tomatoes and bears a scar from when she was attacked and bitten. She has been

accused of jeopardizing the women's ordination movement in this country and of breaking the law.

Her first "crime" was to become ordained a priest in the United States 11 years ago.

More recent vilification results from her attempts to carry out her ministry in Great Britain, where she came nearly six years ago to study for a doctorate.

The latest attack has come from Dr Graham Leonard, the Bishop of London, who has directed her not to celebrate communion at the Anglican chaplaincy where she and the St Hilda Community have been holding services since last Easter. Last Sunday night the community vacated St Benet's, the chaplaincy of Queen Mary's College, London University. They have already had offices of alternative premises.

"I am sad that it has come to this. I am puzzled as to why the bishop has waited 18 months to make a statement about it," Fagool says. She describes herself as a feminist and "a quiet, shy person. I never would have thought of myself as standing up and proclaiming my beliefs so publicly. But I cannot turn away from requests from those people who wish to experience the full ministry of women."

Her reading of Church law is that as long as she is not doing anything in an Anglican church, using Church of England rites, she is doing nothing illegal.

Fagool, aged 38, arrived in Britain in 1982 with a BA in Islamic, a masters in Divinity, 12 years' experience as a missionary in Africa and funding from the Episcopalian Church in America.

Ordained in 1977, she has been celebrating communion ever since and has had parish in the US, the Caribbean and in Africa.

In Leeds, where she has lived for three years, she has permission to officiate as a



Said the Rev Suzanne Fagool: deacon, but has never taken a communion service in the diocese. She has, however, taken house communions in Scotland.

"I have never met any opposition like this before. I have been to places in Africa where they do not ordain women, but I have still been invited to celebrate the Eucharist."

"I do not mind good, healthy argument but these attacks can be so vitriolic, it is frightening."

"I see what I do as a stop-gap measure to prevent people leaving the Church."

Next Sunday she is preaching at Choral Evensong at Jesus College, Cambridge. She will take as her text the lesson of the day — appropriately enough, on Prophecy.

"I knew that my being ordained would be seen as controversial. I am a catalyst for change," she says.

"There are many times when I have wanted to walk away from the whole thing. But I know it is God's will for me to do this by the peace I feel inside, although the turmoil outside me is quite unbearable at times."

Ruth Gledhill

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## INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Review section on Saturday by a preview of the week ahead. Items should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

**BOOKING KEY**  
★ Seats available  
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**THEATRE**  
**LONDON**

★ **ASYLUM:** In Paul Kember's new play Sarah Miles is one of the inmates confronting bulldozers, a video documentary and the bewildering world outside.  
Lyric Theatre, King St, W6 (01-741 2111). Tue: 7.30pm. Previews: 7.45-10.15pm. Opens Nov 8, 7.30pm. Then Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm. Mats Wed 2.30-5pm and Sat 4-6.30pm. Previews and Mats 20; from Nov 8 Eves 25-£10.

★ **BLOOD BROTHERS:** Willy Russell's sentimental musical: separated twins destroyed by the English class system; Kiki Dee as their mother.  
Albany Theatre, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (01-867 1115). Tue: Leicester Square. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.45pm. Mats Thurs 3-6pm, and Sat 4-7pm. £8.50-£16.50. (D)

★ **CAN-CAN:** Cole Porter's Paris musical: tip-top song starring Donna McKelvie, Mico O'Shea and Bernard Alane.  
Strand Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (01-838 2800). Tue: Covent Garden. Mon-Sat 7.45pm; mats Wed and Sat 3pm. £8.50-£15.50. (D)

★ **DIVINE GOSSIP:** Bizarre Stephen Lowe plays up to D.H. Lawrence. George Orwell's *Animal Farm* in the singing parts of 1929.  
The Pit, Barbican Centre, EC2 (01-638 8881). Tue: Barbican/Moorgate/Str Paul's. Tonight and tomorrow 7.30pm, £8.50.

★ **HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES:** Light, early Ayckbourn, comedy of social embarrassment. A Greenwich Theatre Production.  
Duke of York's Theatre, St Martin's Lane WC2 (01-638 5122). Mon-Fri 8pm, Sat 8.15pm, mat Sat 5pm. £8.50-£15.50. (D)

★ **J.M. BARRIE: ONE ACT PLAYS:** Members of the Actors' Company company perform a couple of Barrie's shorter one-act plays. Tonight: *Barbara's Wedding and Seven Women*.  
Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (01-830 9832). Tue: Piccadilly Circus. £3 (all proceeds to Great Ormond Street Hospital)

## WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 22

**MOUSEMEE**  
(a) An unwashed Japanese girl, especially applied to a Japanese girl or woman, from the Japanese mouse: "The gentle kindness and pretty ways of the mousemees."

**EMPHYTEUSIS**  
(c) In Roman law a perpetual right to a piece of land that was the property of another, for which a yearly sum was paid to the proprietor, from the Greek *emphiteusis* or "hereditary lease."

**SYCAMINE**  
(c) The common black mulberry, *Morus nigra*, from the Hebrew *sikam* with assimilation to the Greek *sikam* (fig). Thelwall: "It is a plant which is said to be a native of the East and is said to be a native of the East."

**ICHNITE**  
(a) A fossil footprint, the footprint of an animal preserved in a rock, from the Greek *ichnos* a track, footprint: "These fossil footprints, termed ichnites, found at Stroud in Cheshire, and many other places."

**LONG RUNNERS:** ★ *Beyond Reasonable Doubt*: Queen's Theatre (01-734 1188). ★ *Cats*: New London Theatre (01-405 0072). ★ *Follies*: Shaftesbury Theatre (01-240 5595). ★ *42nd Street*: Drury Lane Theatre (01-836 8108). ★ *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*: Ambassador Theatre (01-636 6111). ★ *Life and My Girl*: Adelphi Theatre (01-240 7913). ★ *Les Misérables*: Palace Theatre (01-434 0303). ★ *The Muppet Show*: St Martin's Theatre (01-836 4443). ★ *The Phantom of the Opera*: Her Majesty's Theatre (01-836 2244). ★ *Run for Your Wife*: Criterion Theatre (01-330 3216). ★ *Starlight Express*: Apollo Victoria (01-832 8655).

## OUT OF TOWN

**COVENTRY:** ★ *In Touch*: Grilly Northern less meets amiable Southern journalist through a dating agency; new comedy by Debbie Horsfield.  
Belgrade Studio Theatre, Belgrade Square (0203 553055). Mon-Sat 7.45pm, £2.75-£2.50, until Nov 12.

**SCARBOROUGH:** ★ *The Beauty*: Scarborough Festival's best and wildest play - love and divorce 1707 style - opens the winter season.  
Stephen Joseph Theatre in the Round (0723 870541). tonight-Sat, then in rep. 7.30pm, £4.80.

## CONCERTS

## LUNCHTIME

★ **MORLEY MUSIC:** The Morley Quartet plays Mozart's Quartet K 582.  
Royal Scottish Academy of Music, 100, Rutland St, Glasgow (041 332 4101). 1pm, free.

## EVENING

★ **PLUS BEETHOVEN:** In the "Beethoven Plus" series, Lord Peter conducts The Philharmonia in Vivaldi's *Symphony in D*, Mozart's Piano Concerto K 467 (Emmanuel Ax, soloist) plus Beethoven's *Symphony No 6*.  
Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 8800). 7.30-9.40pm, £3-£16.

★ **MOSCOW DANCE:** The Scottish National Orchestra is conducted by Yuri Temirkanov in "Dawn on Moscow River" from Mussorgsky's *Khovanshchina*, Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto No 3 (soloist, John Lill) and *At II to Tchaikovsky's The Nutcracker*.  
Usher Hall, Lothian Rd, Edinburgh (031 228 1155, or 031 228 5756). 7.30pm, £2.70-£11.50.

★ **PROKOFIEV IN BLACKHEATH:** Helping the "Gaiety of Prokofiev" series along, Carole Farley sings his 2 Poems Op 3, 5 Poems Op 23 and 5 Poems Op 38; Mark Lubbock plays his Sonata Op 116 and is joined by Roger Vignoles (piano) for his Violin Sonata Op 80.  
Blackheath Concert Hall, 23, Lee Rd, London SE3 (01-463 0100). 7.30pm, £8-£10.

★ **KATYA KABANOVA:** By far the most powerful offering in the Gaiety Touring Opera this year, Rita Cullis takes the title role in a bold, expressive staging, and Stan Edwards conducts.  
Theatre Royal, Plymouth (0752 688595). 7.15-9.45pm, £5-£19.

★ **COUNT DRY:** Kent Opera's boisterous comic production now on tour with Neil Jenkins in the title role and Timothy Dean conducting.  
Dunelm, Northampton (0804 24811). 7-10pm, £4.50-£15.

★ **THE MAGIC FLUTE:** Graham Vick's new production for the ever-enterprising City of Birmingham Touring Opera at the start of their season, conducted by Stanbury Theatre, Milton Keynes (0906 514466). 7.30-10.30pm, £10.

## Celebrating Guy Fawkes



Roll out the barrel: The old tradition of tar barrel-rolling will form part of many Guy Fawkes celebrations

Christmas, Easter and New Year's Eve apart, no other anniversary is so consistently celebrated in Britain as November 5, Guy Fawkes night. Understandable perhaps, for on this day, 483 years ago, the very fabric of our constitution was nearly destroyed. Psychologists and anthropologists however, might offer another explanation for our persistent reveries, and a clue to their reasoning can be found in the alternative appellation for November 5 - Bonfire Night. For though our history books may be peppered with tales of treason and treachery, few traditions - even those caught in *flagrante* - merit annual commemoration. Nor might Guy Fawkes had it not been for the pyrotechnic elements in the affair. Our respect for fear of fire is older than kings, older than governments. Close pyrotechnists all, we have safeguarded, warmed, cooked and put to death by fire for thousands of years. Small wonder then that for one night at least we "burn bones" (the origin of bonfire), cause explosions and maybe, incidentally, breathe a sigh of relief that Guy Fawkes failed in his attempt to bring down monarch, Commons and Lords. Whatever the motivation, many of us will be lighting fires and fireworks tonight and tomorrow, a selection of organized public displays around Britain is listed below.

## LONDON

## TODAY

Hamworth Air Park, Hamworth, Middlesex. 6pm onwards. Adults £11, child 5p.  
Highgate Fields, Islington, N5. 7.30pm onwards. Free.  
Rectory Park, Ruislip Road, Northolt, Middlesex. 6.30pm onwards. Free.

## TOMORROW

Alexandra Park, Wood Green, N22. 7.15 onwards. Free.  
Battersea Park, SW11. King George's Park, SW18. 7pm onwards. Bonfire and fireworks. Free.  
Blackheath, London, SE3. 8pm. Fireworks. Free.  
Brookland Park, SE24. 4.30pm. Fireworks from 7.30pm, free.

Clapham Common, SW4. 4.30pm. Fireworks from 7.30pm, free.  
Crystal Palace Park, SE25. 6.30pm onwards. Entertainment and live music from the Bonfire Brothers. Adults £3, child £2.  
Hackney Downs, E5. 7.30pm onwards. Fireworks and bonfire. Free.

Kennington Park, SE11. 4.30pm. Fireworks and bonfire from 7.30pm, free.  
Lampart Park, Hounslow. 6pm onwards. Fireworks and bonfire. Free.  
Primrose Hill, London, NW3. 7.15pm onwards. Bonfire. Entrance by donation in return for programme.

Ravenscourt Park, King Street, W6. 5pm onwards. Bonfire and fireworks. Free.  
Roundwood Park, NW10. 6pm onwards. Fireworks. Adults £2, child £1.  
Roxborough Park, Harrow. 7pm onwards. Bonfire, fireworks. Live music. Adults £2, child £1.

Shepherd's Bush, W12. 5pm onwards. Music, fire, esters, bonfire, fireworks. Free. Charity collections.  
White City Park, W12. 5pm onwards. Music, fire, esters, bonfire, fireworks. Free. Charity collections.

## OUT OF TOWN

## TODAY

Melford Hall, Long Melford, Suffolk. 7pm onwards. Small admission charge.  
Radford Park, Eastbourne. Tonight and tomorrow. 6.30pm. Fireworks and disco. Adult £2.50, child £2.

## TOMORROW

Allington Castle, Allington, Maidstone, Kent. 6.30pm onwards. Craft sale, Morris men, best guy competition and fireworks display. Adult £2.50, accompanied child free.  
Carshalton Park, Sutton, Surrey. 6pm onwards. Fireworks and bonfire. Admission £2.  
Kenning Park Race Course, Sunbury-on-Thames. 6pm onwards. Fireworks, slide shows, cards, fireworks. Admission £2.50.

Imbercourt Police School, East Molesey, Surrey. 5.30pm onwards. Bonfire and fireworks. Admission £1.  
Leeds Castle, Maidstone, Kent. 5pm onwards. Pipe music and fireworks display. Adult £2.75, child £2.  
Lewes, East Sussex. Early evening onwards. Major bonfire displays throughout the town.

National Motor Museum, Banbury, Hampshire. 5.30pm onwards. Arena events, fairground organs and rides, fireworks displays. Adult £3, child £1.  
Oram's Arboretum, Clifton, Winchester, Hampshire. 6.30pm onwards. Fireworks and parade of decorated floats. Free.  
Orton Towers, Orton, North Staffordshire. 6.30pm onwards. Tonight and tomorrow. Pyrotechnics, lanterns and fireworks. Adult £2.50, child £1.50.

Ottery St Mary, Devon. Carnival procession and rolling of tar barrel. 7.30pm.  
Shaughborough, Miford, near Stafford. 6pm onwards. Bonfire and fireworks. Adult £2, child £1.  
Stoke Newington, Stoke Newington, London. 6pm onwards. Fireworks and later show set to music.

Uverston Sports Club, Uverston, Cumbria. Early evening onwards. Traditional bonfire with entertainment from Welfare Stars International.

## FILMS

## Also on national release

## Advance booking possible

★ **IN AU NEUVEU, LES ENFANTS (93):** Louis Malle's semi-autobiographical drama, set in the last months of World War Two (107 min).  
Carson Mayfair (01-498 3737). Progs 1.30, 3.45, 6.20, 8.50.

★ **BAGDAD CAFFE (93):** Percy Adlon presents the comic tale of a middle-class tourist from Bavaria, stranded in the American West (81 min).  
Chelsea Cinema (01-351 3742). Progs 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.05, 9.05.

★ **BIG (90):** Tom Hanks plays the child turned grown-up in this latest role-reversal comedy (105 min).  
Cannon Cinema (01-352 5088). Progs 1.40, 4.25, 7.05, 9.35.  
Odeon High St Kensington (01-602 8644). Progs 1.40, 4.00, 6.20, 8.40.

★ **BUSTER (10):** Phil Collins makes his cinema debut in a film surveying the life of Buster Edwards (102 min).  
Cannon Cinema (01-352 5088). Progs 2.00, 4.35, 7.05, 9.35.  
Odeon High St Kensington (01-602 8644). Progs 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.35.

★ **DISTANT VOICES, STILL LIVES (15):** Set in Liverpool in the 1940s and '50s - a moving account of family guests, ingeniously set to popular music (85 min).  
In Lansdowne (01-838 0891). Progs 1.20, 3.15, 5.10, 7.10, 9.10.

★ **DREAM TEAM (18):** Farouk British horror film with Kathleen Whitlock and Joanna Redgrave (85 min).  
Cannon Cinema (01-352 5088). Progs 2.00, 4.30, 7.05, 9.35.

★ **A FISH CALLED WANDA (16):** The adventures of two scheming Americans, an upstart English barman and an animal rights fanatic (109 min).  
Cannon Cinema (01-352 5088). Progs 1.35, 4.45, 8.00.

★ **FRANTIC (16):** Roman Polanski's latest film - a conventional mystery drama with Harrison Ford.  
Cannon Cinema (01-352 5088). Progs 2.00, 4.30, 7.05, 9.35.

★ **IN GOOD MORNING, VIETNAM (16):** Robin Williams in a military comedy about a DJ sent to Vietnam to keep up the morale of the troops (121 min).  
Cannon Cinema (01-352 5088). Progs 2.50, 5.35, 8.20.

★ **ROBIN WILLIAMS IN A MILITARY COMEDY** about a DJ sent to Vietnam to keep up the morale of the troops (121 min).  
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Odeon Swiss Cottage (01-722 5905). Progs 2.00, 5.30, 8.10.  
Screen on Baker St (01-835 2772). Progs 3.30, 6.10, 8.40.  
Wendy Wood End (01-438 0791). Progs 12.45, 3.20, 5.55, 8.30.

★ **MIDWINTER RUN (15):** Robert de Niro as a bounty hunter given the job of taking a sensitive but-jumping accountant across country (126 min).  
Cannon Cinema (01-352 5088). Progs 2.00, 5.10, 8.15, 8.45.

★ **THE FUGITIVE (15):** Steve McQueen as a man on the run from the law (126 min).  
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## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1711

**ACROSS**

- 1 Strict (6)
- 4 Ski jump showily (3-3)
- 9 Neatly (7)
- 10 Underwater worker (5)
- 11 Nazi salute (4)
- 12 Three-year cycles (8)
- 14 Inferior (6)
- 15 Anytime (6)
- 18 Disregarded state (8)
- 20 Black mackerel (4)
- 22 Foreign (3)
- 23 Pleasurably (7)
- 25 Heaps (6)

**DOWN**

- 1 School sickroom (3)
- 2 Contrasting account (7)
- 3 Sauce base (4)
- 5 Bits and pieces (8)
- 6 Backless couch (5)
- 7 Russian leader (9)
- 8 Eerie (5)
- 11 Delicate matter (3,6)
- 13 Persuade (8)
- 16 Superhero (7)
- 17 Sentimental (5)
- 19 Scots landowner (5)
- 21 Water (4)
- 24 Plaything (3)

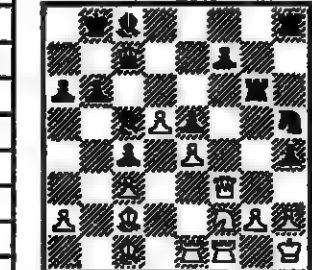
**SOLUTION TO NO 1710**

ACROSS: 1 Shipwright 8 Umpire 9 Cover 10 Unit 11 Clemency 13 Seagull 14 Amber 16 Aqueduct 18 Rung 21 Outrigger 22 Epicure 23 Persistent

DOWN: 1 Sailing 2 Iba 3 Wind-pickers 4 Inchmeal 5 Haven 6 Zulu 7 Sayer 12 Heedless 13 Stinko 15 Bouquet 17 Utter 19 Glee 20 Site

## WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent



The above position is taken from the game between Bogolyubov (White) and Alekhine (Black) played in the 1929 world championship. Black plays and wins. The winning move will be given in tomorrow's Times.

Solution to yesterday's position: White wins with 1 R8

## ENTERTAINMENTS

## CONCERTS

## SOUTH BANK BOARD PRESENTS

## AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE

CARL RUGGLES Man & Mountains  
CONLON NANCARROW Pieces for Piano Player  
JACOB DRUCKMAN Lullaby (UK Premiere)  
AARON COPLAND Three Places in New England (UK Premiere)  
CHARLES IVES (1929 chamber version)

## THE MATRIX ENSEMBLE

Conductor ROBERT SCHLES  
Mezzo Soprano SUE BICKLEY  
"Specially committed and inclusive... superb" Times  
SATURDAY 5 NOVEMBER 7.45pm  
QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL, THE SOUTH BANK CENTRE  
01 928 8800

## THEATRES

## THE SNEEZE

Plays & Stories by Michael Frayn  
Directed by Ronald Eyre  
MUSIC BY MICHAEL FRAYN  
CAST: JACOB DRUCKMAN, CARL RUGGLES, CONLON NANCARROW, JACOB DRUCKMAN, AARON COPLAND, CHARLES IVES

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Directed by



# TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear and Jane Rackham

## BBC1

- 6.00** Cee-fax AM. News headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins.
- 6.40** *Edgar Kennedy in Will Power* (TV) 6.55 Weather.
- 7.00** *Breakfast Time* with John Stapleton and Sally Magnusson. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; weather at 7.20, 7.50 and 8.25; regional news and travel road at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27, 8.55 Regional news and weather.
- 9.00** News and weather followed by *Open Air*. Eamonn Holmes receives viewers' comments on yesterday's television programmes.
- 9.20** *Kilroy*. Robert Kilroy-Silk chairs a studio discussion on a topical subject.
- 9.30** News and weather followed by *Going for Gold*. International quiz show (TV). 10.25 Children's BBC introduced by Andy Crane begins with *Playhouse* 10.30 *Jimbo and the Jet Set* (TV). 10.55 *Two to Eleven*. A comedy sketch routine with a reading.
- 11.00** News and weather followed by *Open Air*. Eamonn Holmes receives viewers' comments on yesterday's television programmes.
- 11.20** *News and weather* followed by *Daytime Live*. Includes a report from Judi Spicers at the York Minster rededication service.
- 12.30** Regional news and weather.
- 1.00** News at One with Philip Hayton. Weather 1.30 *Orchids*. Lily in Love (1984) starring Maggie Smith and Christopher Plummer. A successful film-writer refuses to let her actor husband play the lead in her next film because she wants someone younger. He decides to impersonate a romantic Italian. Directed by Karoly Makk.

## BBC2

- 9.00** Cee-fax 9.30 *Daytime on Two*: an air rescue in Austria 9.45 *1985 general election 10.05* *Badger Girl* 10.25 *House* building 10.45 *Storyline* 11.05 *Music of the sea* 11.40 *Heads* 12.00 *Pupils* third year options 12.20 *Telling Stories*, by Peter Lovesey 12.30 *Coming to terms* with spinal injury.
- 1.25** *Pie in the Sky* (TV). 1.40 *English Time* (TV). 2.00 News and weather followed by *You and Me*.
- 2.15** *Sport on Friday*. Bowls: the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Championship. Rugby: Union a preview of tomorrow's English v Australia game. Tennis: Gerald Williams reflects on the busy summer and Steve Griffiths' Grand Slam. News and weather at 3.00 and 3.50.
- 5.15** *Glory*. Renewed. The story of the four-year renovation of York Minster's south transept.
- 6.00** *Film: Pardon Us* (1931, b/w) starring Laurel and Hardy as policemen caught up in a planned post-break. Directed by James Parrott.

- 6.50** *Text Avery Double Bill*. 7.05 *8000* (TV). The sergeant tries some amateur hypnotism (TV). 7.30 *On the House*. Domestic do-it-yourself series.
- 8.00** *The Friday Report* investigates house buying in France (see *Variations* for other regions' programmes).
- 8.30** *First Time Garden*. (Cee-fax) 8.55 *Presidents of the USA*. The first of a new series.
- 9.30** *Presidents of the Children*. NSCC case histories.
- 10.10** *Championship Bowls* from Preston.
- 10.30** *Newsnight*.
- 11.15** *The Late Show with Cee*. James. The guests are Edwin Mosse, P. J. O'Rourke and Christopher Hitchens.
- 12.00** Weather.
- 12.05pm** *Championship Bowls*.
- 12.45** *Championship Bowls* (1944, b/w) starring Dick Powell and Claire Trevor. Raymond Chandler's tale of a private detective searching for the missing girlfriend of an ex-serviceman. Directed by Edward Dmytryk. (Cee-fax) Ends at 12.55.

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## ITV/LONDON

- 6.00** TV-am begins with News and The Morning Programme. This week's edition will be the last of the Alan Turing and Kazimierz Mazowiec. 7.00 News followed by *Good Morning Britain* presented by Mike Morris and Kathryn Hillier. 8.00 News, 8.30 News and After Nine. 9.00 News and weather. 9.30 *The Time*. A Mike Scott chairs a discussion on a topical subject. 10.00 *News and weather* followed by *The York Minster rededication service*. Plus national news at 10.55 and regional news at 10.55.
- 12.10** *Rainbow* (TV). 12.30 *Santa Barbara*. Sun-Struck soap set in California.
- 1.00** News at One with Julia Somerville. 1.30 *Thames news and weather*.
- 1.30** *Curriculum* includes a report on the House of Commons and a profile of South's SAH community. 2.00 *The Bill*. Omnibus edition (TV). 2.30 *Home Cookery Club*. Father's Christmas Cake.
- 3.00** *Give Us a Clue*. Celebrity charades presented by Michael Parkinson. This afternoon Lizzy Goddard and Lionel Blair are joined by Cheryl Baker, Keith Barron, Louise James, Roger Kitter, Jean Marsh and Wayne Sleep. 3.30 *Thames news and weather*. 3.50 *Sons and Daughters*.
- 4.00** *Crack a Grapes* with St Francis. 4.30 *Scouty Dog*. Cartoon series. 4.45 *Free Time* with Andi Peters and Charlotte Hinde. 5.00 *Blockbusters*.
- 5.45** News with Fiona Armstrong. 6.00 *LWT News* 6.15 *Friday Now*. Investigation and consumer stories from Pam Royce with Jenni Barnett, Charles Colville, Chris Serle and Rob Sprackling.

## CHANNEL 4

- 9.30** *Schools*.
- 12.00** *The Parliament Programme*. Business Daily. Financial and business news service.
- 1.00** *On Course*. Magazine series for Open College learners.
- 2.00** *Film: A Time to Marry*. Comedy. Directed by John Huston. 2.30 *Butter*. Jean Marsh and Wayne Sleep. 3.30 *Thames news and weather*. 3.50 *Sons and Daughters*.
- 4.00** *Crack a Grapes* with St Francis. 4.30 *Scouty Dog*. Cartoon series. 4.45 *Free Time* with Andi Peters and Charlotte Hinde. 5.00 *Blockbusters*.
- 5.45** News with Fiona Armstrong. 6.00 *LWT News* 6.15 *Friday Now*. Investigation and consumer stories from Pam Royce with Jenni Barnett, Charles Colville, Chris Serle and Rob Sprackling.

- 6.50** *Text Avery Double Bill*. 7.05 *8000* (TV). The sergeant tries some amateur hypnotism (TV). 7.30 *On the House*. Domestic do-it-yourself series.
- 8.00** *The Friday Report* investigates house buying in France (see *Variations* for other regions' programmes).
- 8.30** *First Time Garden*. (Cee-fax) 8.55 *Presidents of the USA*. The first of a new series.
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- 10.30** *Newsnight*.
- 11.15** *The Late Show with Cee*. James. The guests are Edwin Mosse, P. J. O'Rourke and Christopher Hitchens.
- 12.00** Weather.
- 12.05pm** *Championship Bowls*.
- 12.45** *Championship Bowls* (1944, b/w) starring Dick Powell and Claire Trevor. Raymond Chandler's tale of a private detective searching for the missing girlfriend of an ex-serviceman. Directed by Edward Dmytryk. (Cee-fax) Ends at 12.55.

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## Soft voice, strong words

### TELEVISION CHOICE

● To look at and listen to Caryl Churchill exudes middle-class respectability, the stuff of WI presidents or delegates to the Conservative Party Conference. It is an image difficult to square with the author of fiercely political plays about city scandals and sexual politics and the exploitation of the weak. Caryl Churchill may speak softly but she wields a rapier. Acclaimed in the theatre, her work is probably too strong for peak-hour television and an extract from *Serious Money* goes out in Omnibus (BBC1, 10.20pm) with the four-letter words discreetly bleeped. The programme is part profile, part interview but mostly a demonstration of Churchill's work, with generous samples from half a dozen plays going back to the early 1970s. There is an insight, too, into her working methods, often collaborating with actors at an early stage and letting them help her to flesh out embryo



Power player: Caryl Churchill whose approach to political topics seems to be at odds with her image (BBC1, 10.20pm)

ideas. Unlike some writers, she is admirably lucid and articulate about her work and what they make of her. Does she mainly preach to a small coterie of the Royal Court converted? And how far do her forays into the West End enable her to challenge and stimulate playgoers of more conventional expectations without shocking them?

Peter Waymark

### Radio 1

WVF stereo and MW (medium wave). News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm, then at 10.30 and 12.30. 6.30 *Adrian John* 7.00 *Simon Mayo* 7.30 *Simon Mayo* 8.00 *Simon Mayo* 8.30 *Simon Mayo* 9.00 *Simon Mayo* 9.30 *Simon Mayo* 10.00 *Simon Mayo* 10.30 *Simon Mayo* 11.00 *Simon Mayo* 11.30 *Simon Mayo* 12.00 *Simon Mayo* 12.30 *Simon Mayo* 1.00 *Simon Mayo* 1.30 *Simon Mayo* 2.00 *Simon Mayo* 2.30 *Simon Mayo* 3.00 *Simon Mayo* 3.30 *Simon Mayo* 4.00 *Simon Mayo* 4.30 *Simon Mayo* 5.00 *Simon Mayo* 5.30 *Simon Mayo* 6.00 *Simon Mayo* 6.30 *Simon Mayo* 7.00 *Simon Mayo* 7.30 *Simon Mayo* 8.00 *Simon Mayo* 8.30 *Simon Mayo* 9.00 *Simon Mayo* 9.30 *Simon Mayo* 10.00 *Simon Mayo* 10.30 *Simon Mayo* 11.00 *Simon Mayo* 11.30 *Simon Mayo* 12.00 *Simon Mayo* 12.30 *Simon Mayo* 1.00 *Simon Mayo* 1.30 *Simon Mayo* 2.00 *Simon Mayo* 2.30 *Simon Mayo* 3.00 *Simon Mayo* 3.30 *Simon Mayo* 4.00 *Simon Mayo* 4.30 *Simon Mayo* 5.00 *Simon Mayo* 5.30 *Simon Mayo* 6.00 *Simon Mayo* 6.30 *Simon Mayo* 7.00 *Simon Mayo* 7.30 *Simon 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## Thatcher in Poland

## East is told to dismantle the Berlin Wall

Continued from page 1

make the right choices. And though Mrs Thatcher twice ignored the opportunity of offering economic aid to Poland, yesterday when Mr Rakowski, pointedly described the burden of foreign debt as a noose around Poland's neck, she held out the prize of the Polish Government of conceding political reform and then taking rigorous steps on the economy.

"If they took that course," she said, "Britain and the West were ready to support a programme with the IMF, to offer credits, to reschedule debts, to encourage investment and to establish joint ventures."

Mrs Thatcher said that Warsaw, Prague and Budapest were as much European cities as London, Paris and Rome. She went on: "President Gorbachev has spoken of building a common European house. But the only wall so far erected is the Berlin Wall, which divides and separates. As so often when one wants to build a new house, you have to start by knocking a few walls down."

She added: "We want to see the barriers which have divided Europe for the last 40 years dismantled, so that Poland and other East European countries can once again share fully in Europe's culture, Europe's freedom, and Europe's justice."

She welcomed Mr Gorbachev's "bold and courageous reforms" and said there was in Britain and Europe a great readiness for more contacts. They were keen to expand economic and trade links between the European Community and Eastern Europe. But Mrs Thatcher

gave no hint of support for the notion of "Marshall aid" to Eastern Europe, being supported by Italy and Germany among others, and she insisted on the need for greater openness and frankness on defence matters as well, notably in following up the talks on conventional security in Vienna.

Welcoming talks on the imbalance of conventional forces in Europe, Mrs Thatcher said: "For those talks to succeed, we shall need to be frank with each other, frank about the numbers of troops and weapons on each side, a frankness which was never achieved by the Warsaw Pact in the earlier and unsuccessful talks on mutual and balanced-force reductions."

In a far more cautious speech, at the Warsaw dinner, General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, declared that a "new face of democratic, humanitarian socialism" was emerging and indicated some willingness for further manoeuvre by saying: "Conditions for broad national conciliation are maturing."

But there was a veiled warning to Mrs Thatcher in his comment: "Experience demonstrates that words are the cheapest goods on the world market."

"Full normalization of economic relations with our country is still absent. Friends would be judged by their readiness to co-operate truly and dynamically," he said.

In talks yesterday Mr Gorbachev admitted that Poland is behind Western Europe in economic terms and pointed out the problems involved in a system in which maternity leave lasted three years and miners retired at 43.

## Official charade at the market

Continued from page 1

prosperous women the Prime Minister had met.

"We came today not just to see Mrs Thatcher, but to buy meat. We knew they would be bringing lots of food today especially for her," said one woman at the end of a three-figure queue which formed shortly after Mrs Thatcher departed.

Certainly not only the shoppers had been imported into the Hala Mirowska market. The entire building was looking more mouth-watering than it had done for many a winter.

Several Poles living nearby said they had been woken early in the morning by a convoy of lorries depositing frozen meat and bananas.

The Prime Minister bought apples and a jar of exorbitantly-priced pickled mushrooms. So highly-priced, in fact, that it was left to the British Ambassador in Warsaw, Mr Stephen Barrett, to fork out the equivalent of £45 after an incredulous Mrs Thatcher had produced only a

five. This purchase bewildered every Pole present, except the mushroom dealer who now had enough money to spend two weeks on the Bulgarian Riviera.

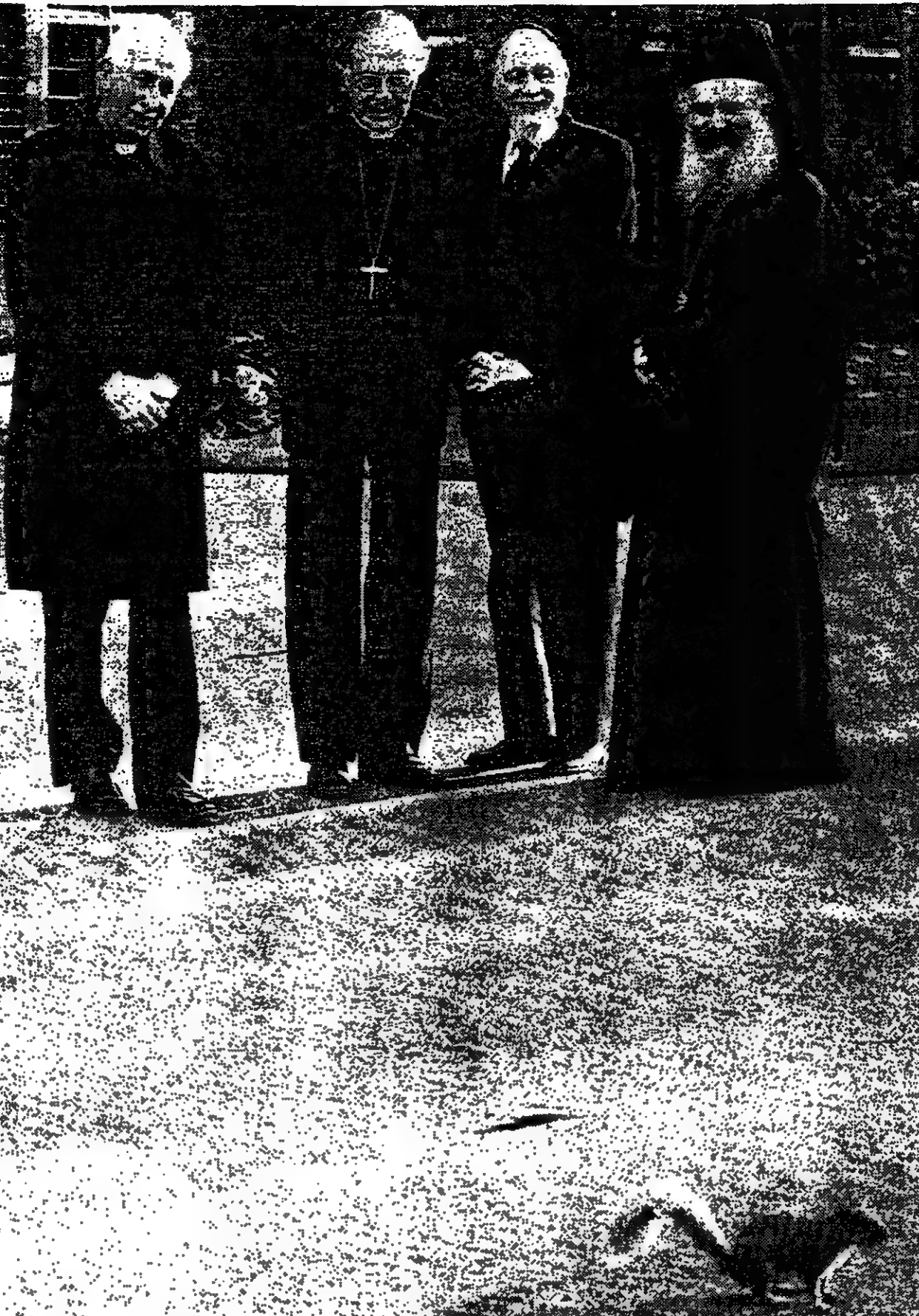
Onlookers wondered if Mrs Thatcher knew that hardly anyone shops at the Hala Mirowska.

"When will she see the real Poland? When will she say the word 'Solidarity'?" asked two young Polish students as Mrs Thatcher's large black limousine drove away - a question answered some hours later in the day.

● **Wreath laying:** Thousands of Poles turned up to greet Mrs Thatcher at what she called "one of the most moving moments of my life" when she laid a wreath on the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest murdered by four members of the secret police in 1984 (Robin Oakley writes).

Braving a bitterly cold wind, the crowds, many holding crosses, chanted Solidarity slogans and shouted: "Long live Thatcher"

## Consider the beasts of the earth



A grey squirrel entertaining Britain's senior religious leaders at Lambeth Palace yesterday after their annual private meeting there. Cardinal Basil Hume, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, is addressing the squirrel, watched by Dr Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Jakobovits, Chief Rabbi of Great Britain; and Archbishop Gregorios, Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Thyateira and Great Britain. They are joint presidents of the Council of Christians and Jews, with the Moderators of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and of the Free Church Federal Council, represented at the meeting by deputies not in the picture. (Photograph: Alan Weller).

## Clarke warns rebel peers

By Sheila Guna, Political Staff

Conservative peers are warring in their fight against eye test charges after a warning from Mr Kenneth Clarke that they are provoking a constitutional conflict and could kill off the Health and Medicines Bill.

After the Health Secretary addressed a private meeting of Tory backbench peers yesterday many said they would be reluctant to oppose the will of the Government again next Tuesday.

Mr Clarke's remarks immediately sparked off protests from Conservative rebels in the Commons and some

peers, who insisted there was no constitutional issue at stake and accused Mr Clarke of "panicking" because of the weakness of his case.

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne and Lord Mottistone, the two Conservative peers leading the revolt, handed in their motion to be voted on next Tuesday rejecting the proposed £10 eye test charge, in spite of the threats.

Lady Gardner of Parkes, the Tory peer, confirmed she will join them in continuing to fight the eye test charges but admits her fight against the dental charges is now "a dead duck".

Although some of the original rebels are now hesitating, Lord Cullen said other peers who were not involved in the first Government defeat had promised him support.

During his 45-minute talk Mr Clarke was said to be obdurate that there will be no concessions offered to the Lords. After the meeting he said: "My position remains as it was after the vote." The Lords had done "done their duty but they cannot at this stage take £140 million out of the NHS and its patient services".

Parliament, page 12

## Indians act on Maldives

Continued from page 1

had set off in two boats from the west coast of Sri Lanka. Other reports said the heavily armed men joined a further 200 already on the island.

The mercenaries were described as "dark skinned" and able to speak several different languages including Tamil, which has led to speculation that the gunmen may have been hired among Tamil separatist guerrillas fighting for an independent state in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said the gunmen then attacked several prominent installations and government buildings including the Presidential Palace, and the radio and television stations.

The sound of automatic gunfire was heard throughout the day and fighting was continuing in the early evening amid reports that at least 20 people had been killed. The Indians said that several senior government officials had been taken prisoner or were under house arrest, but that President Geymoun and his Foreign Minister were safe and in hiding.

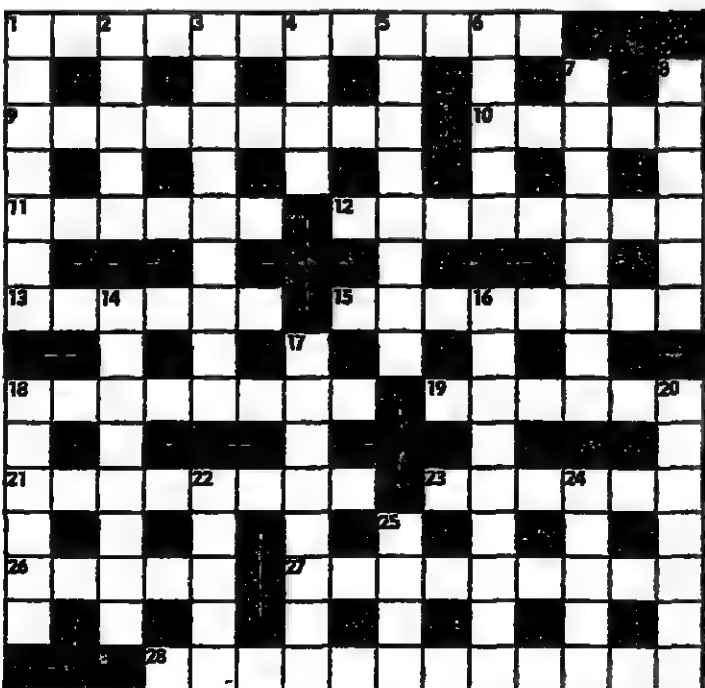
Male's power was cut off early yesterday morning and Dr Sharad Sapra, a United official, saw mercenaries

massed at police headquarters.

Another witness said the raiders had taken over the hospital and were using ambulances for transport. "As I talk to you I can hear bursts of gunfire from the cop shed," said a businessman with a house a few hundred yards from the police station where he said 400 officers were surrounded and reinforcement impossible. "The police who come in will just be cut down because the invaders have control of the beaches."

Male was described as deserted last night.

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,818



- ACROSS**
- Petty official taking sailor home from rink? (4-2-6)
  - Poet in what sounds like spice-growing area? (9)
  - Doctor introduces contest to provide entertainment? (5)
  - Huge quantities ordered, in case? No (6)
  - Parliamentary officer makes staff go by jet? (5,3)
  - Steamer, in contrast, is a relic of the past? (6)
  - Walking a short way to forest? (8)
  - Main complaint produced by 9 (3,5)
  - Provider of porter's reference? (6)
  - Unorthodox thinker absorbs a lot relating to alchemy? (8)
  - Cry fearfully, getting second best? (6)
  - Replacement for sovereign, no longer king? (5)
  - Set off on Oxford University boat, partly (9)
- DOWN**
- Cricket side bound to come first in sporting decider? (4-3)
  - Project reported in class? (5)
  - Wearing cooler hat, unlike grown-ups? (9)
  - Due proposal? (4)
  - Such accuracy of recording can produce tidy file? (8)
  - Like 23 or 24, perhaps? (5)
  - Survey more than opinion? (8)
  - One responsible for bark, in the main? (3-3)
  - Pretended to shake representative of Ireland? (8)
  - Catholic? By no means, though priest's duties can be (9)
  - Hairy, possibly - certainly so, if given? (8)
  - Train a lot of swimmers? (6)
  - Get second mate to the knot? (7)
  - Our ruler, right or wrong? (5)
  - Supporter of Bible associated with St John? (5)
  - Speculator out on his own? (4)

## WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

- MOUSMEE**
- A Japanese waitress
  - The water vole
  - An Ayatollah's robe
- EMPHYSEUSIS**
- A clot in the lungs
  - Succession by a cousin
  - A perpetual right
- SYCAMINE**
- A Cornish tin mine
  - An Ottoman cavalryman
  - The mulberry tree
- ICHNITE**
- A fish mite
  - A fossil footprint
  - A fire-lighter

Answers on page 20, column 1

Solution to Puzzle No 17,817

ACROSS: 1. JETTY, 2. SPICE, 3. CONTEST, 4. CASE, 5. OFFICER, 6. JET, 7. RELIC, 8. WALK, 9. COMPLAINT, 10. PROVIDER, 11. UNORTHODOX, 12. CRY, 13. REPLACEMENT, 14. SET OFF. DOWN: 1. CRICKET, 2. PROJECT, 3. WARMER, 4. DUE, 5. ACCURACY, 6. LIKE, 7. SURVEY, 8. ONE, 9. PRETENDED, 10. CATHOLIC, 11. HAIRY, 12. TRAIN, 13. GET, 14. OUR, 15. SUPPORTER, 16. SPECULATOR.

## WEATHER

Dry with sunshine in many places. Cloud will spread across Northern Ireland, then western and northern Scotland, followed by rain. Cloud will increase over western Wales and south-west England later. It will be windy. Outlook: Cloud and rain over northern areas, becoming dry later. Elsewhere, dry with some sunshine and overnight frost and fog.

## ABROAD

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Algeria	21/20	11/10	11/10
Alexandria	21/20	11/10	11/10
Amman	21/20	11/10	11/10
Baghdad	21/20	11/10	11/10
Bombay	21/20	11/10	11/10
Buenos Aires	21/20	11/10	11/10
Cairo	21/20	11/10	11/10
Cardiff	21/20	11/10	11/10
Chennai	21/20	11/10	11/10
Copenhagen	21/20	11/10	11/10
Dublin	21/20	11/10	11/10
Edinburgh	21/20	11/10	11/10
Geneva	21/20	11/10	11/10
Helsinki	21/20	11/10	11/10
Jerusalem	21/20	11/10	11/10
London	21/20	11/10	11/10
Lyons	21/20	11/10	11/10
Madrid	21/20	11/10	11/10
Moscow	21/20	11/10	11/10
Paris	21/20	11/10	11/10
Rome	21/20	11/10	11/10
Stockholm	21/20	11/10	11/10
Toronto	21/20	11/10	11/10
Warsaw	21/20	11/10	11/10
Washington	21/20	11/10	11/10
Zurich	21/20	11/10	11/10

## AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	21/20	11/10	11/10
Edinburgh	21/20	11/10	11/10
Belfast	21/20	11/10	11/10
Cardiff	21/20	11/10	11/10
Manchester	21/20	11/10	11/10
Newcastle	21/20	11/10	11/10
Nottingham	21/20	11/10	11/10
Sheffield	21/20	11/10	11/10
Sunderland	21/20	11/10	11/10
Wolverhampton	21/20	11/10	11/10
Wrexham	21/20	11/10	11/10

## HIGH TIDES

Area	Time	Height
London	11:10	11.10
Edinburgh	11:10	11.10
Belfast	11:10	11.10
Cardiff	11:10	11.10
Manchester	11:10	11.10
Newcastle	11:10	11.10
Nottingham	11:10	11.10
Sheffield	11:10	11.10
Sunderland	11:10	11.10
Wolverhampton	11:10	11.10
Wrexham	11:10	11.10

## THE POUND

Area	Rate
London	11.10
Edinburgh	11.10
Belfast	11.10
Cardiff	11.10
Manchester	11.10
Newcastle	11.10
Nottingham	11.10
Sheffield	11.10
Sunderland	11.10
Wolverhampton	11.10
Wrexham	11.10

## Political sketch

## Wake up! Who's got the answers?

How different is John Wakeham (holding the fort at Prime Minister's questions) from John Biffen (lately in that post). Take the Tory Mrs Gillian Shepherd's question, for instance. It was a real teaser. Did Mr Wakeham not agree that all the extra funds the Government was putting into the NHS showed how committed they were to Health? With Mr Biffen, you could never be quite sure that he would agree. He was just as likely to adopt a tortured expression, stare into the middle distance, and announce mysteriously that it all depended on what was conveyed by the verb "to agree". Mr Wakeham is more reliable, and gave us a little sub-Thatcherian rant about the Government's generosity. Curiously, he seemed to have anticipated the question. But he hadn't anticipated a coolly effective question from Labour's Stuart Bell about the Cabinet's voting away billions while huddling together to snatch £3 off pensioners for dental checks. So he simply ignored it, picked up on the word "Cabinet" and launched into a sort of all-purpose rant about the Cabinet's achievements.

Every minister needs a sheaf of all-purpose answers. Home-Office ministers, who plainly lack them, had a very nasty moment during their Home Office Question Time, when the House, galloping along much faster than usual, almost reached the questions for which their Civil Servants had not given them answers.

It all started quite happily. Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, was in relaxed and effective form, burbling merrily about "piling records upon records" with additional police numbers. Christopher Gill was in his place to ask about banning crossbows, whereupon Ian Twinn wanted catapults banned too, and doubtless others would have made the case against popguns and water-pistols if the speaker had not - rashly as it turned out - moved us on.

The usual shower, fresh from voting to stop the State naming citizens into having eye-checks, had looked in to explain to Mr Hurd why citizens could not be trusted to use the "off" button if anything rude appeared on TV.

Anthony Coombs was there for his question about "tagging" offenders, to check up electronically on their whereabouts, but it does seem a pity that ministers cannot lift their eyes from crime and contemplate the possibilities for improving national life generally, by tagging. Only two weeks ago the Agriculture minister was waxing lyrical about the Government's "Set-Aside" scheme, whereby farmers are said not to grow things. But how can we tell they are not sneaking out in the night and planting turnips? An imaginative ministry would attach tags to farmers and check that they were at the opera, or indoors improving their minds. ... But again Mr Speaker moved us on.

So, rather too early, we reached Keith Vaz, who was there for his Question 14. Then the trouble started. Where was William Cash (16)? Or Nicholas Winterton (17)? Or Dr Charles Goodson-Wickes (18)? A look of panic spread across the faces of the Government front bench as the House accelerated toward the abyss - the questions, that is, which ministers haven't swotted-up because they didn't expect to reach them. We saw the terror in the junior minister Douglas Hogg's eyes as he peered forwards to Question 50 (Robert Adley). What representations had the Home Secretary received from the Chief Constable of Dorset about manning levels? What representations indeed? Who knows? There was probably no Civil Service brief. And Robert Adley is always in his seat. The further down the list we got, the less likely backbenchers were to have turned up on the off chance that their questions would be reached. So thank Heaven for Mrs Maureen Hicks (Bradford South, with Question 22), who was there. By now the House was moving so fast that it overshoot Patrick Thompson (Norwich North, with Question 21) who was there, too, but ducked as we hurried into the arms of Mrs Hicks and her comfortable question about Sufi Cities.

"Wake up!" shouted Mr Speaker to Mr Thompson, as we bounced back off Mrs Hicks to Mr Thompson's question about gambling, and Mr Hogg caught up with his notes.

Matthew Parris

Irving for BS shares in US

Westbury

Gold up

BBP pay

STOCK

INTEREST

CURRENCY

GOLD

NOON TODAY

THE POUND

LOCK WATCH



Wake up! We got the answer

MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share 1489.5 (-6.1)	US dollar 1.7805 (+0.0055)
FT-SE 100 1837.6 (-5.6)	W German mark 3.1559 (-0.0018)
USM (Datastream) 162.15 (-0.32)	Trade-weighted 76.8 (same)

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Irving for BS shares in US

Irving Trust will administer the market in British Steel shares in the US and Canada after privatization. It has been chosen as the depository bank for American depository receipts for British Steel, with 1 ADR representing 10 shares.

This is the largest ADR appointment since Irving Trust was named as depository for British Gas in December 1986. Irving Trust was selected from among four contenders.

## Westbury rise

Pre-tax profits at Westbury, the housebuilder, more than trebled in the six months to end-August from £5.3 million to £16.85 million. The dividend was increased from 1.75p to 3p.

## Gold up \$4.5

The London gold price enjoyed its best day in three months yesterday rising \$4.50 on the day to \$422.50 an ounce.

## BBP payout

British-Borneo Petroleum Syndicate, an investment holding and dealing company, is raising its interim dividend from 7.5p to 8p a share despite turning in lower pre-tax profits of £1.28 million compared with £1.31 million for the six months ended September 30.

## STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2173.19 (+16.38)
Telco	Nikkei Average	Closed
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2584.49 (+28.38)
Amsterdam	AEX	281.9 (-1.4)
Sydney	AO	1571.8 (-8.2)
Frankfurt	DAX	1583.4 (-28.4)
Paris	CAC	367.0 (+0.6)
Zurich	SIX	487.8 (-3.0)
FT-30	Share	1489.5 (-6.1)
FT-100	Share	1837.6 (-5.6)
FT-100	Share	1837.6 (-5.6)
FT-100	Share	1837.6 (-5.6)

## MAIN PRICE CHANGES

DAKs	Simon 'A'	220p (+40p)
SA	Brownie	255p (+10p)
Westbury	Share	264.5p (+2.5p)
Advest	Share	300p (+10p)
Aurora	Share	143.5p (+1.5p)
Sealed Air	Share	190p (+20p)
Harrison	Cash	672.5p (+18p)
Lonrho	Share	394.5p (+14p)
Bessent	Food	279p (+13p)
FI&L	Share	445p (+17p)
Refuge	Share	324p (+18p)
M&G	Share	304p (+10p)
Morgan	Griffith	317p (+30p)
Kord	Share	602p (+10p)
Formstar	Share	320p (+10p)
Storouss	Share	173.5p (+9p)
Ward	White	589p (+9p)
Closing prices		
Brent	Oil	2190s
SEAG	Volume	509.4m

## INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base	12%
3-month Interbank	12 1/2%
3-month eligible bills	11 1/2%
buying rate	
US Prime Rate	10%
Federal Funds	8 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills	7 1/2-7 3/4%
30-year bonds	10 1/2-10 3/4%

## CURRENCIES

London	New York
£: \$1.7805	£: \$1.7827
£: DM3.1559	£: DM3.1777
£: SwF2.6458	£: SwF2.6458
£: FF10.7774	£: FF10.7774
£: Yen221.05	£: Yen221.17
£: Index: 76.8	£: Index: 76.8
ECU	ECU

## GOLD

London	Fixing
AM	\$422.50 pm-\$423.40
Close	\$422.00-\$422.50 (\$237.00-237.50)
New York	Comex
Close	\$422.70-423.20

## NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Dec)	pm \$12.80/bbl (\$12.50)
Deutsche	Latest trading price

## THE TIMES STOCK WATCH

0898 141 141

Market news on Stock-watch yesterday included:

- companies in which Mr Alan Bond has an interest moved, with Standard Chartered (02181) down 1p, Lonrho (01182) down 13p, Allied-Lyons (01401) dropped 9p and M&G (01515) fell 15p. Aurora (01953) gained 18p on an antipodean bid.
- Recent additions include: MEPC 104% unsecured loan £30 paid 03486; New Zealand Investment Trust 03487; Deletions include BOM Holdings and Peachey Property Corp.
- Calls charged 5p for 8 seconds peak, 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.

# Rowland and Bond set for Lonrho battle

By Colin Narbrough and Graham Searjeant

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, and Mr Alan Bond, the Australian financier who has a declared stake of 20 per cent, have both stepped up their preparations for an undeclared battle for control of the international mining and trading conglomerate.

Mr Rowland revealed yesterday that he has bought a further 0.6 per cent of Lonrho's shares, taking his personal stake up to 15.6 per cent. At the same time, Mr Bond, who is now in London, announced the sale for £34 million of his 13.44 per cent stake in M&G Group, the latest in a string of sales of share stakes in other companies to strengthen his heavily borrowed group's finances.

Mr John Richardson, Bond Corporation's director in London, said the M&G disposal, which earned it a profit, was part of Mr Bond's de-gearing programme. This involved sales of share stakes which did not have a strategic fit. He said the group would also be looking at its options over its 15 per cent stake in TV-am, the breakfast television station, which is valued at about £15 million.

Apart from its holding in Lonrho, bought at a cost of about £300 million, Mr

Bond's most obviously strategic stake is his 11 per cent holding in Allied-Lyons, the drinks and food group.

Mr Bond's latest Australian offshoot, Bell Resources, placed a £255 million stake in Broken Hill Proprietary a week ago, bringing receipt asset sales by the Bell companies to £560 million.

From today, he will be free to sell a 14.9 per cent holding in the banking group Standard Chartered, a stake with a stock

Comment 25

market value of almost £170 million. Mr Bond had arranged to place the holding with British institutions via the broker BZW, but was held by Standard to an agreement to take up his share of the rights and not sell until the issue was completed.

Various companies controlled by Mr Bond also hold about 9 per cent of Morgan Grenfell, currently valued at £50 million. The holding in Allied-Lyons has a market value of £376 million. Taken with the M&G stake, these holdings could be worth nearly £650 million in total.

Mr Paddy Linaker, chairman of M&G, Britain's biggest unit trust group, expressed "considerable pleasure" and "relief" at the placing of the Bond stake. He said it had not come as a total surprise as Mr Bond had

intimated that he might be a seller. The stake had not been sold to a single buyer but placed by M&G's broker, Cazenove, and Mr Linaker said he hoped the institutions which took it up would be long-term investors supporting M&G's continued independence.

The Bond Corporation said it had placed its M&G shares at 332p per share, 13p below the market price yesterday morning. The announcement ended market hopes of a full bid from Mr Bond, sending the price of M&G shares down 18p to 325p.

Standard Chartered said 96 per cent of its rights had been taken up although Sir Yue-kong Pao, who also held 14.9 per cent, did not take up his rights to subscribe for new shares, bringing his holding below 10 per cent. It is understood that Mr Bond had not reactivated his sale plan yesterday.

Mr Terry Robinson, a Lonrho director, said the company was still waiting for word from the Bond organization as to what Mr Bond wanted to discuss with Mr Rowland. The Australian businessman is understood to be pressing for a seat on the Lonrho board.

Mr Rowland's purchase of 4.2 million more Lonrho shares on Wednesday was an expression of his belief that they remain "cheap", Mr Robinson said.

## Buyout bid tops KKR offer for Nabisco

New York (Reuters) — A management group led by Mr Ross Johnson, the president and chief executive officer of RJR Nabisco, has offered \$92 (£51.80) a share for the United States food and tobacco company.

The offer, in cash and securities, tops the \$90 a share offer by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, the US leveraged buyout firm.

RJR shares immediately gained \$1, to \$87 1/2.

Mr Johnson has the backing of Shearson Lehman Hutton Holdings and Salomon. He said that the offer would be made up of \$84 in cash and \$8 in securities.

The buyout group claims it has commitments for the required equity and subordinated bridge loans to finance the bid.

"I am committed to our quality partners at Shearson Lehman and Salomon who have the financial resources and the expertise required for this transaction," Mr Johnson said. "Our offer demonstrates our commitment to this acquisition."

He called the \$92-per-share offer "a full and fair price for stockholders."

"Our offer will be good for the company, its employees and the communities we serve because our management group would bring the continuity and know-how needed to insure the continued long-term success of the business," Mr Johnson said.

The total value of the transaction is \$20.7 billion, based on 225 million shares outstanding. The KKR offer is worth \$20.3 billion.

## ANI returns with new Aurora offer

By Colin Campbell

Australian National Industries, frustrated last month in its plans to offer 140p a share for Aurora, the Sheffield engineering group, yesterday launched a fresh takeover bid at 148.8p cash a share, valuing all of Aurora at £138.1 million.

Aurora rejected the approach, saying the offer "still falls short of the level which the board would recommend shareholders to accept."

It added that as the offer was for cash, many of its shareholders would suffer a capital gains tax liability.

The Australian engineering group was able to re-sight its offer from a position of greater strength, after the successful purchase on Wednesday of a key 19.1 per cent stake in Aurora, previously held by Electra Investment Trust.

ANI was a holder of 21.9 per cent of Aurora in its own right, and had hoped for one of the other three major

shareholders — M&G with a 14 per cent stake, 3i with an 8 per cent stake, and/or Electra with a 19.1 per cent — to offer its shares for sale.

With the Electra stake won over to give it an overall 41 per cent holding, ANI yesterday formalized its bid. Aurora shares jumped 18p to 145p on the announcement.

ANI hopes to use Aurora as a springboard for expansion into Europe, and later plans a London stock exchange listing.

The Aurora deal will be funded from ANI's own current resources, though in Australia yesterday, ANI announced a one-for-four rights issue to raise Aus\$200 million (£93 million) to help fund further expansion.

ANI failed in its earlier attempt to agree terms at 140p, but its executives returned to London this week when it seemed likely the key block of shares could be won.

## £56m for M&S unit trust

By Vivien Goldsmith, Family Money Editor

Marks and Spencer has pulled off the most successful unit trust launch since the crash.

More than £56 million has been invested in the Marks and Spencer Investment Portfolio during the three week launch period. An average of £1,400 was invested in the fund by 39,300 lump-sum investors and 12,500 investors opted for a regular savings scheme, most investing the minimum £25 a month.

Mr Keith Oates, finance

director of M&S said the launch exceeded his best estimates. "It suggests that customers were attracted by the fresh approach and strength of the unit trust."

Unit trust launches before the crash could generate hundreds of millions of pounds, with CommuniFund Union bringing in £220 million in 1987 and the Royal Unit before the crash, more than £300 million.

But since October, launches

have been more modest affairs — Fidelity, for instance, raised £3.9 million when they launched Moneybuilder, a general fund aimed at a wide audience. They spent £50,000 promoting the trust with the aid of Dennis Taylor, the snooker player.

The M&S unit trust has a broad investment spread with 60 per cent in British equities, 20 per cent in fixed income instruments and 20 per cent in overseas equities.

## Kahn blames 1992 euphoria for \$5.8m loss



"If 1992 happens, it won't happen until 1993": Philippe Kahn jogs in Rotten Row yesterday (Photograph: Stephen Markeson)

## Borland 'may go private again'

By Wolfgang Münch

Mr Philippe Kahn, the Frenchman who brought Borland International, the US computer software company, to the USM in 1986, is considering taking it private again.

Mr Kahn expressed his frustration at the market's valuation of the company after unveiling a \$10 million (£5.6 million) reversal in the company's fortunes yesterday.

Borland has turned in a pre-tax loss of \$5.8 million for the six months to August, against a \$4.9 million profit previously, on sales considerably higher at \$41 million (\$25.6 million).

The loss, Mr Kahn said, resulted from the company's substantial restructuring, including the loss of 100 jobs out of a total workforce of 600. He blamed the pro-European attitude of the management, until now the European headquarters, for the sharp increase in overheads, coupled with reduced sales in Europe. "They thought 1992 was already here today, and so they started exporting to Norway," he said. "That was a mistake. I have been delegating too much to the wrong people. If 1992 ever happens, it won't happen at least until 1993."

Losses per share were 9.8p, down from earnings of 5.7p. The interim dividend, .75 of a cent last year, is scrapped. Borland shares closed at 101p, down 2p, against a flotation price of 125p.

## Subroto gives warning of collapse in oil price

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Dr Subroto, general secretary of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has given a warning that the world oil price is on the verge of collapse, unless Opec brings Iraq back into its price and output quota system.

His views have been echoed by the International Energy Agency, which revealed yesterday that the world oil glut is at its highest level for five years.

The latest IEA figures show that stocks in the industrialized world are running at more than three months' supply, and that Opec output is now running at 21 million

barrels a day. Dr Subroto is in Norway, attempting to persuade the country's oil ministry that it should co-operate in reducing North Sea output to help lift the world oil price.

He said that unless a new agreement was reached at Opec's forthcoming meetings prices would drop. He said that a price as low as \$5 (£2.81) a barrel could be reached unless Iraq agreed to come back into the Opec system and Iran agreed to accept a quota in line with Iraq's.

"Without Iraq agreeing to a new quota there is little chance of a dual agreement,"

he said. Dr Subroto is regarded among world oil traders as being the most skilful of Opec ministers in manipulating opinion in the run up to the oil cartel's meetings, and his remarks are being interpreted as indicating that no important new agreement is expected to arise from the next full ministerial meeting, which is due to take place in Vienna at the beginning of next month.

However, any agreement reached at the meeting to discuss output and quotas which keeps prices at their present level should be interpreted as a success.

## Macmillan board meets on offers

By Our City Staff

The outcome of the battle for Macmillan, the US publisher, under siege from Mr Robert Maxwell and Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, the New York leveraged buyout specialist, remained unclear last night following a court ruling in Mr Maxwell's favour.

The board of Macmillan was meeting last night to

discuss the new situation and decide whether to endorse its recommendation for KKR's \$90.05 share plus paper offer, or to switch its support to Mr Maxwell's \$90.25 per share bid.

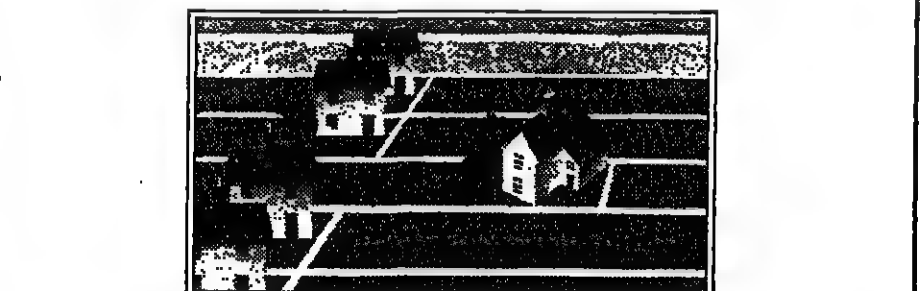
Both offers closed at midnight New York time.

Earlier Mr Maxwell had claimed that Mr Robert Bess, the Texas financier, who started the bid battle with a

\$65 offer, will support Mr Maxwell with his 10 per cent stake.

As a result Mr Maxwell was already claiming victory, even before the deadline passed.

There was also speculation that KKR may appeal against the decision of the Delaware Supreme Court and ask for an injunction to stop Mr Maxwell buying the shares before midnight.



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Market conditions hit figures but net asset value climbs

# JRHH slips to interim £43.5m

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

J Rothschild Holdings, the investment vehicle of Mr Jacob Rothschild, reported a 33 per cent drop in interim pre-tax profits to September 30, from £65.6 million to £43.5 million.

JRH pointed out, however, that the net asset value per share had risen 11.8 per cent over the period, after adjusting for the issue of a net 9 million new shares at the time of the spin-off in August of RIT Capital Partners, a company created to handle £170

million of long term investments.

The increase meant that the company's net asset value per share was 165.8p.

Most of the decline in profits was the result of lower dealing profits during the period.

The company blamed sluggish stock market conditions, compared with the rapid rise in share prices over the same period last year.

It also said that the current result was achieved on a lower

capital base than last year's after the RIT spin-off.

The company's results caused the stock market to mark the shares down to 154p, a fall of 7p.

Mr Wayne Gerry, analyst for Kleinwort Benson Securities, said: "The shares tend to rise before the figures because no-one can be sure what the company's net asset value is going to be."

"Despite the lower profits, however, the high dividend on the shares should support the

share price for the time being."

The creation of the new shares and the fall in profits helped to push down the company's earnings per share from 14p to 11.5p.

RIT was launched with the aim of transferring JRH's long-term investments to a registered investment trust, which would receive a more beneficial tax treatment. Shorter term investments were retained in JRH which adopted a high-yield policy,

promising a full-year dividend of 8p. The company is thus paying a 4p interim dividend.

RIT announced profits of £1.2 million for the two months since it was launched, giving earnings per share of 57p. RIT's asset value shrank marginally over the period from an initial £282 million to £277 million.

RIT said that it expected to pay a dividend of about 0.9p for the six-month period to end-March 31.

Times, page 24

## Order talk helps to win stay for NESL

By Colin Narborough and Richard Ford

North East Shipbuilders Limited (NESL) yesterday won a last-minute stay of execution, when the Government aborted plans to announce the closure of the state-owned Wearside shipyard.

Fear of embarrassing Mrs Thatcher during her visit to Poland — where closure of Gdansk's Lenin shipyard is at the centre of a political crisis — was initially understood to lie behind the postponement.

But the Department of Trade and Industry yesterday said it was still in the process of evaluating bids for NESL, and had been told talks were due to take place soon on a possible Cuban ship order.

A £100 million order for vessels from Manbisa, Cuba's state-owned shipping company, figured in early discussions about NESL's future, but had been ruled out recently.

A DTI spokesman said the continued possibility of a Cuban order "could affect the assessment of the bids."

British Shipbuilders, NESL's parent company, and its advisers had not yet been able to provide the DTI with their final advice, he said. Despite last Friday's deadline for submitting bids, BS was still seeking additional advice from one bidder.

The Government wanted to ensure "every avenue was fully explored," he added.

The Government has ruled out fresh subsidies to the yard, and was believed to be set on shutting it as soon as possible.

The latest delay suggests that either some important change has occurred, with a new bidder possibly entering the fray, or the Government is trying to buy time while finding a more politically convenient moment for closure.

Four bidders were believed to have come forward by last week's deadline — Mr Alex Copson's North Venture Shipping, Mr Peter Zaccchi's PZ Shipping, Mr Albert Le Blond, a local shipbuilder and repairer, and Mr Nat Puri, head of Milton Mendes, the Nottingham conglomerate.

Mr Jim McFall, leader of the General, Municipal and Boilermakers Union at the shipyard, welcomed the news that the DTI was still evaluating the bids.

## DAKS Simpson's record £6m

By Rosemary Unsworth Retail Affairs Correspondent



Top profits for quality wear: chairman John Mengers yesterday (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

DAKS Simpson Group, the quality tailor and clothier which supplies menswear to Marks and Spencer, yesterday announced a 27 per cent rise in profits for last year, the day after its high street customer disappointed the market with half-price profits.

Sales at the group, whose flagship Simpson's store is in London's Piccadilly, increased by 17.4 per cent from £50.3 million to £59.1 million in the 12 months to July 31, while pre-tax profits jumped from £4.99 million to £6.2 million.

The shares gained 8p to 118.25 on the news.

The results show that DAKS Simpson, led by chairman Mr John Mengers, is breaking records in turnover and profit for the fourth successive year.

A final dividend of 7.95p a share is proposed, which is a 25 per cent improvement on last year's 6.35p, making a total of 10.95p compared with the previous year's 8.6p.

## Kelt Energy unveils £467,000 interim

By Carol Ferguson

Kelt Energy, which is making a £210 million hostile bid for Carless, the independent oil company, has reported pre-tax profits of £467,000 for the first six months, but only after currency gains of £1.3 million.

The results coincided with the posting of Kelt's formal offer document to Carless shareholders.

Kelt's share offer values Carless at 110p a share, and there is a full cash alternative of 115p a share. Carless shares

closed last night at 110 1/2p, up 1/2p.

Mr Hubert Perrodo, Kelt's chairman, accused the Carless board of failing to agree and implement a coherent and focused strategy. "Kelt will unlock the potential value of Carless by concentrating on the development of upstream activities," he said.

Commenting on the interim results, Mr Perrodo said that the figures represented a significant turnaround from the pre-tax loss made in the

first half of last year. At the interim stage, some 40 per cent of the currency gains were unrealized, but since then, the company said that the money had been spent, and all gains realized.

Mr Ian Chubb, the Carless managing director, said last night: "This bid is wholly inadequate, and has been made by a company of no substance."

"They are borrowing on the strength of our assets, hence the requirement to sell our

assets to repay the debt," Mr Chubb added.

Kelt has arranged £199 million of debt to finance the acquisition. About £100 million is repayable within six months, and the whole amount within one year.

Mr Alesdair Locke, Kelt's deputy chairman, said that Amex bank would consider extending the loans for longer if needed. "We will dispose of assets and refinance to meet the schedule, arranging project finance over a longer period."

## T-Line and Suter talk again

By Martin Waller

The on-off marriage between Thomson T-Line and Suter, the industrial holding company run by Mr David Abell, could well be on again, after Suter reported a further bid approach from Thomson.

The two sides fell out last week, when they were unable to agree the correct mix of shares and cash to be offered to Suter shareholders, and the market was subsequently puzzled by conflicting statements.

Suter's financial advisers at Robert Fleming have now confirmed that they were talking with their opposite numbers at Hambros, although Mr Abell and his two executive directors are out of the coun-



David Abell: out of country try. Mr Hugo Biermann, joint chairman of Thomson, commented: "We're closer to what both parties think would be an attractive proposal."

Suter shares edged forward 5p to 244p. At this price, the

company would be worth almost £290 million.

Market sources suggest if Thomson takes control, it could immediately realize £60 million by the sale of investments and between £50 and £130 million by disposals of non-core businesses.

Suter has been a bid stock in the market for some time. A Department of Trade and Industry inquiry into alleged concert-party and insider dealing in shares of companies linked to Suter has overshadowed the shares' performance on the stock market, although Mr Abell has always claimed the inquiry would exonerate him. The inquiry has, however, hit the company's market rating.

## Caird sells its holding in Wistech

Caird Group, the acquisitive waste disposal group, has sold its 12.5 per cent interest in Wistech for 65p a share to Leigh Interests.

Caird sought a friendly merger with Wistech but had been unable to agree terms and subsequently withdrew. Mr Edward Wilkinson, group services director of Leigh, said last night that his company had not yet decided whether to launch a full bid for Wistech.

"The shares became available, and we decided to take the opportunity to buy them," he said.

Caird made an extraordinary profit of £200,000 on the deal, realizing £870,000, bringing its cash holding to £15 million. Mr Peter Linacre, Caird's chairman, said that he did not intend making a significant acquisition unless it was "outrageously attractive".

## Glencar find

Further evidence of gold in Ireland have been established near Cregganbaun, Co Mayo, by Glencar Exploration in a joint venture with Andaman. Free gold has been encountered in various areas of the county, the companies said. A further exploration and assessment programme is planned.

## Battle lost

Plantation Trust has conceded defeat in its battle to stay independent of CDFC, its fellow investment trust, which last month launched a £9.9 million cash bid. It has advised holders of its securities to accept the 97p-a-share offer. Next closing date for the CDFC offer is Tuesday.

## Buyout plan

Management of Thameside Truck Centre, which operates Leyland Daf, Freight Rover and Multipart franchises in South East London and North Kent, has launched a £4 million buyout from Blue Circle Industries, the building materials group.

## Profits slip

IS Pathology, of Harley Street, London, saw profits dip from £1.94 million to £1.89 million in the half-year to end-September. Turnover rose slightly from £5 million to £5.29 million. The interim dividend stays at 1.8p.

## COMMENT David Brewerton

# Too close for comfort at the boardroom tables

No matter how hard Scottish & Newcastle tries to project itself as British, the Scots card continues to be played on its behalf by those who fear the further decline of Scotland as an economic power. The Scottish Development Agency has called for the bid from Elders IXL to be referred to the Monopolies Commission, echoing the kilted chorus which began with Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, and bounced off the Scottish Financial Enterprise pressure group and others.

Clearly, Lord Young of Graffham's recent re-statement of merger policy fell on deaf or unbelieving ears, for one of the grounds on which the Scottish Development Agency demands a reference is the effect on regional policy, a line which Professor Jack Shaw of Scottish Financial Enterprise is also walking. In the past few years, Scotland's major companies have been picked off one by one. Distillers to Guinness, Coats Patons to Viyella, Britoil to British Petroleum. At the same time, the banking business has been drawn south: the Northern Bank and Martins Bank are no longer controlled North of the Border. Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank of Scotland still fly the cross of St Andrew, but even they are regulated by the Bank of England from London.

Unfortunately for the regions, however, the Monopolies Commission is not structured to protect regional interests but the public interest, and the two do not necessarily coincide. Prof Shaw believes that alongside the Monopolies Commission, the Government should consider setting up a Commission for Regional Interests, which would be able to take a measured view of changes in control of major regional companies. "It may be," he said yesterday, "that the entire industrial and financial resources should be owned by 50 mega-corporations, but before that happens, we should at least pause to consider it."

He may, possibly, strike a chord within Mrs Thatcher's heart, for her concerns about Britain in a federalized Europe find a close parallel among the regions of the United Kingdom. But S&N is unlikely to be the test case.

Meanwhile, the closeness of the Scottish business community continues to produce conflicts of interest. Sir David Nickson, S&N chairman, has already resigned from the board of Clydesdale Bank after learning that Clydesdale's parent company, National Australia Bank, was backing Elders with cash. To complicate matters further, he was one of five to declare an interest at yesterday's meeting of the SDA, where he is chairman designate. Both Clydesdale Bank and Royal Bank of Scotland, which is helping finance Elders, are members of Scottish Financial Enterprise while Angus Grossart, a non-executive director of Royal Bank, is S&N's Scottish adviser. Peter Balfour, former chairman and chief executive of S&N, is also a Royal Bank director.

Also on one or other of the bank boards, and thus declaring an interest

when the bid was discussed were SDA chairman Sir Robin Duthie, deputy chairman Douglas Hardie and Mr Ian Wood. And the reddest face of all probably sat on the shoulders of Sir Alex Fletcher, the SDA member acting as a consultant to Elders for the bid.

Too close for anyone's comfort.

## Perplexing delay

Lord Young, meanwhile, has given a routine green light for a couple of proposed mergers, Cable and Wireless with Telephone Rentals and GrandMet with Pillsbury. They were announced at the end of September and early in October respectively. The process of scrutiny by the Office of Fair Trading, followed by a decision from Lord Young's office, took roughly five weeks.

This is hardly speedy, but to long-suffering shareholders in Ruberoid, the building materials company, it must seem like almost indecent haste. It is now just over eight weeks since Tarmac, the building group, intervened as a white knight in the acrimonious bid for Ruberoid by Raine Industries. Although Lord Young's office is said to be close to pronouncing Tarmac, Raine and Ruberoid do not know as yet if the Monopolies and Mergers Commission will be invited to investigate.

To even-handed observers, this sluggish pace suggests at least a couple of possibilities, either that the OFT/DTI bureaucracy deserves a stiff dose of salts or that the merger raises complex issues. The delay is even more perplexing than it looks at first glance. For Tarmac appears to have already done much of the OFT's thinking for it.

Lord Young might do well to tap Chancellor Lawson for a little of his planned £10 billion government surplus for a few more bodies to man OFT desks. Alternatively, he could ask the OFT to get its act together and swiftly push borderline cases to the MMC.

## Voice for the savers

The takeover threat to our largest unit trust group, M&G, has receded with the placing of Alan Bond's 13 per cent stake. Mr Bond's decision nevertheless provides a welcome breathing space for the Government to consider the special position of policyholders and long-term savers in financial services companies.

It is less than satisfactory that these individuals have no status or influence in bid situations. Having chosen their investment managers for their probity and performance, they may find them supplanted through *force majeure* by an altogether different entity.

In the US, policyholders' interests are specifically considered by state commissioners. Without introducing a new layer of supervision, it is time that savers had more say here; if not a veto, then at least a statutory seat in the boardroom.

## ECC plan to repay two loan stocks

By Alexandra Jackson

In a move to simplify its loan capital structure, the directors of English China Clays, the minerals and construction group, are seeking approval for the early repayment of two of its loan stocks. They are the 7.5 per cent, 1993/98, un-

secured loan stock and the 7 per cent, 1998/2003, unsecured loan stock of which £1.8 million and £1.6 million respectively remain outstanding.

The trust deeds of these stocks contain restrictive

borrowing clauses and since ECC is planning to update the group's borrowing powers, subject to shareholders' approval, it was considered appropriate to repay these stocks by the beginning of next month.

As the Financial Services Act begins to bite, the number of independent financial advisers is dwindling rapidly.

This is bad news for the mutual insurers.

Cut off from their traditional source of revenue and lacking a sales force of their own, their future looks less than rosy.

Could this be the kiss of death for the life assurance industry as we know it?

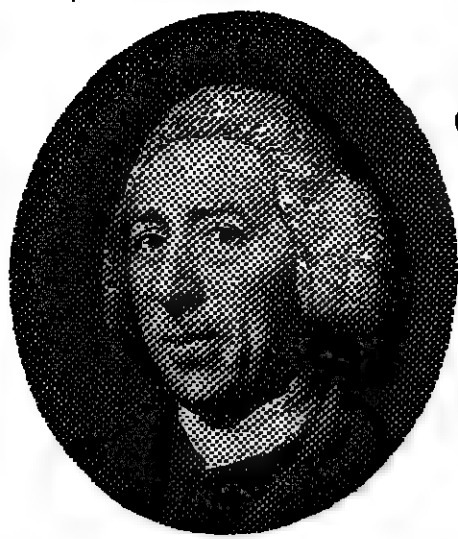
Find out in this week's issue of The Economist.

The Economist



# Planning.

**“I have made a Plan ... which, when rightly understood will supply all the elegance and comforts which Mankind wants in the Country and (I will add) if right, be exactly fit for the owner, the Poet and the Painter ...**



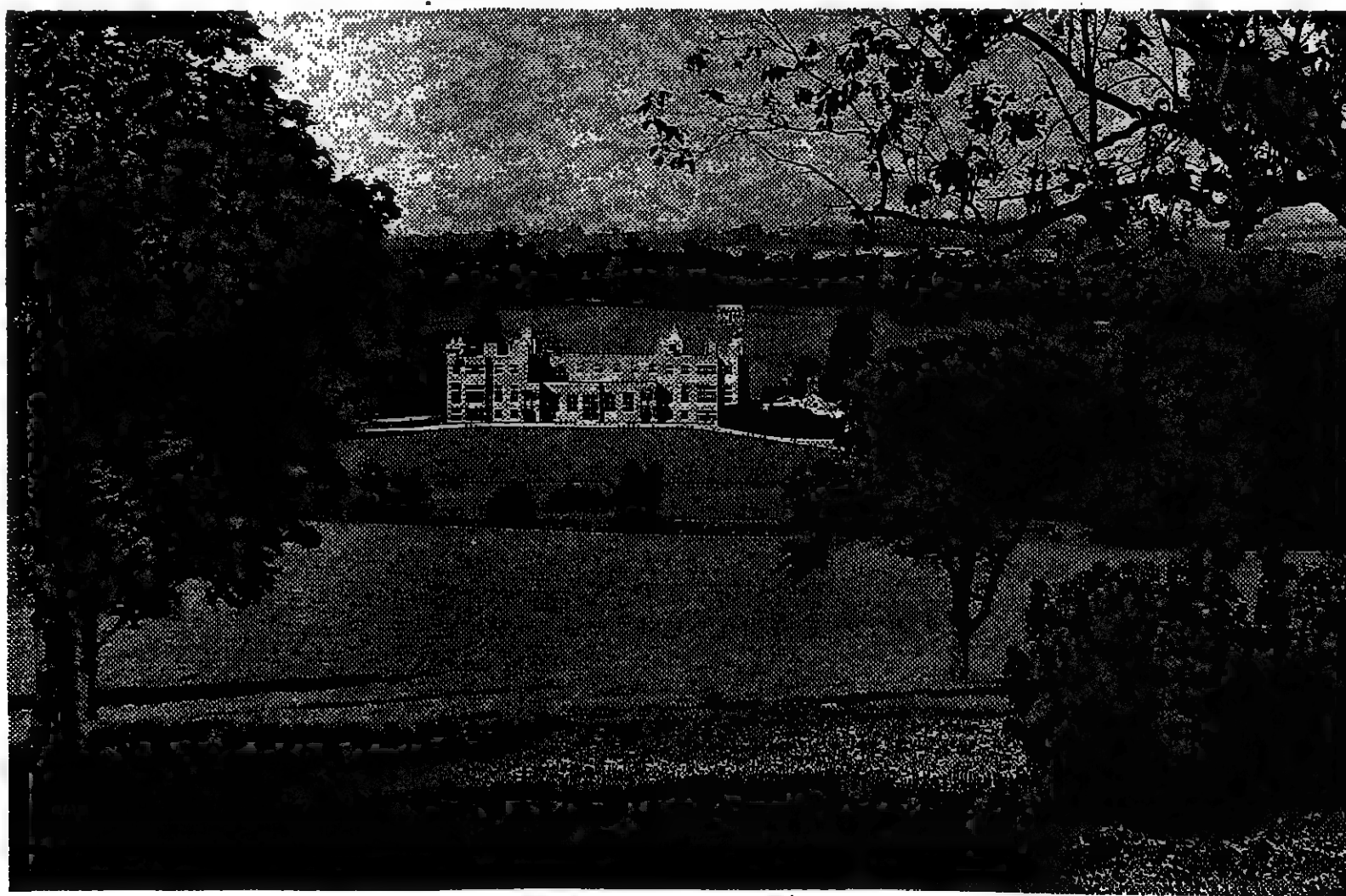
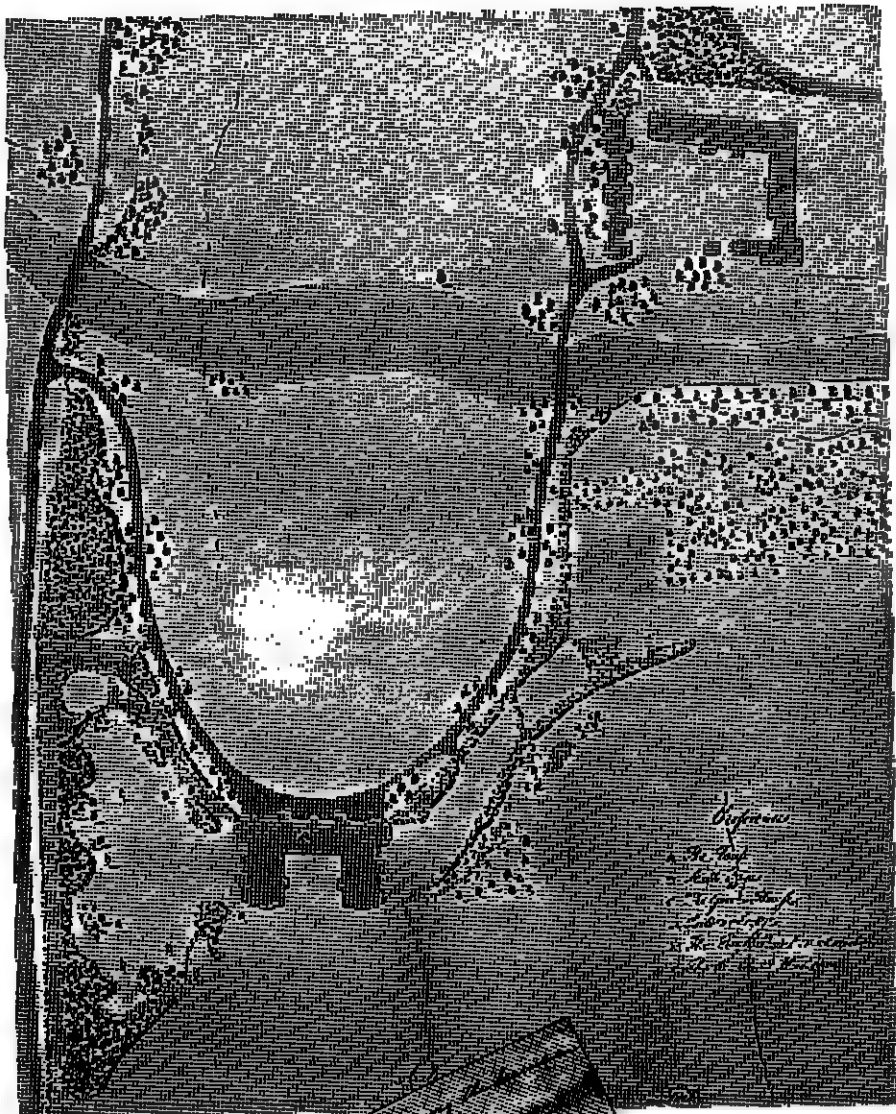
“Placemaking, and a good English Garden depend entirely on principle and have very little to do with fashion; for it is a word that in my opinion disgraces Science wherever it is found”.

*Lancelot "Capability" Brown in a letter, 1775*

**Capability Brown's principles in planning for "Placemaking, and a good English Garden" are reflected in Capel-Cure Myers' views on investment management.**

Properly planned asset allocation, as with the overall layout of a garden or park, is central to our philosophy. We are also concerned to identify fundamental value for money, not to pursue fashionable investments in the hope of continually making quick profits. Excessive emphasis on the short term tends to blur the longer term objective.

Thus Brown's principles in creating a landscape are identical to ours – the result of which is to create an effect that is "exactly fit for the owner". Private investors who agree with these principles are invited to telephone or write to Alun Evans.



# Capability.

**Capel-Cure Myers Capital Management Limited, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2EU. Telephone: 01-248 8446.**  
Member of The Securities Association. Member of The International Stock Exchange. Supporters of the National Gardens Scheme.

## Criminals

[illegible]

هكذا قال صلى الله عليه وسلم













**There isn't an industry in the world we can't bring to a standstill.**

Have you ever heard of a job that doesn't have a tea-break? No, neither have we. And chances are, when people down tools to pick up a cuppa, it'll

be our tea they're drinking. We're a leader in the tea markets of countries as far apart as Canada and Spain, Sweden and Australia. And here at home our Tetley and

Lyons teas give us a major share of the market. Of course, we're not saying everyone in the world drinks our tea, quite a few of them drink our coffee.

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## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

\*Sterling Index compared with 1975 was same at 76.8 (dn)

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Vol		Open	High
ET-SE 100				Previous open-increase 14254		US Treasury Bond		

COCOA  
 Dec 803-801

COFFEE	G W Joynson	Lead	382.00-383.00	384.00-
Nov 1074-1089	Jul 1123-1121	Zinc Hi Gds*	1520.0-1522.0	1445.0-
		Share 1 smst	847.00-847.50	850.00-

25-22.00	SUGAR	C Czarnikow	Aluminum N-	2480.0-2490.0	2380.0-2400.0
00-19.75	FOB	Vol: 3435	Nickel*	12700-12750	11100-
50-17.00	Dec 22 0-37 1/2	Aug 22 2-22 1/2	† (Cents per Troy oz.) * (\$ per tonne)		

WHEAT close (2/1)	Vot 259	Live Pig Contract	Ar'ge fatstock
Ny 108.70	Ja 112.25	Mth	market
	Mr 115.35	Open	
		Close	

Clos	Ny 113.00 Sp 99.25 Ny 102.15	Jun 99.5 99.0	Eng/Wal %
48.5	SOYABEAN	Live Cattle Contract	Eng/Wal (p)
			Eng/Wal (+/-)

Vol 148 | Vol 115 | Vol Plg-5 Cards-0 \* Estimated due

gasoline	Mar 810-809	Dec 860-858	(E/Normal)	Cash	3 mo
—	May 808-808	Mar 877-875	Copper Gds A	1887.0-1890.0	1680.0-
	Jul 815-814	Vol 8722	Copper Stand	1780.0-1800.0	1700.0-

50-22-25	Mar 1107-1107	Nov 1125-1120	Silver Sulfate	647.00-647.50	660.00-660.00
75-22-50	May 1116-1114	Vol 3219	Aluminium	1390.0-1395.0	1300.0-1300.0

00-14.00	Mar 231.8-31.4	Oct 220.0-17.0	LONDON MEAT FUTURES (lb)	MEAT & LIVESTOCK
00-14.00	May 225.0-24.8	Dec 217.0-15.0		
7500				

My. 118.10	Jn 118.65	Sp 102.80	Nov 94.5	94.5	(VH NW)
BARLEY close (2/0)		Vol 229	Feb 92.0	92.0	GB (p)
Apr 96.3	96.3				GB (+/-)

65.0	Dec 189.5-89.0	Jun 185.5-84.5	Nov	112.0	112.0	Scotland (%)
94.0	Feb 177.5-78.5	Aug 183.5-80.0	Jan	118.5	116.5	Scotland (g)
105.0	Apr 176.5-75.5	Oct 184.5-89.5	Feb	117.5	117.5	Scotland (h-h)

Vol 148 | Vol 115 | Vol Plg-5 Cards-0 \* Estimated due

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Vol 148 | Vol 115 | Vol Plg-5 Cards-0 \* Estimated due



WEST GERMANY

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

# A giant looking east and west

**Herr Kohl's visit to Moscow in October was a sign that West Germany feels increasingly able to conduct an active foreign policy of its own, uninhibited by the past. Richard Owen reports**

"The lure of the East is strong", one Nato diplomat commented as Chancellor Helmut Kohl returned last week from Moscow with talk of a new German-Soviet détente and an apparent Kremlin promise that political prisoners would soon be released.

The Gorbachev era has been seized on with greater enthusiasm in West Germany than elsewhere in Europe. As Mr Gorbachev told West German businessmen in the Kremlin, "The ice has broken."

The thaw has resulted in a series of trade deals underpinned by a DM3 billion credit. This has caused alarm elsewhere in the West, but living on the East-West fault line is a fact of life for West Germans. There was irritation and embarrassment in Bonn two years ago when, just as traditional Soviet-German enmities were fading, Herr Kohl set things back with a gaffe comparing Gorbachev with Goebbels.

The current Bonn-Moscow thaw was preceded by improved relations with East Germany, following the historic visit to West Germany in September last year by Erich Honecker, the GDR leader. Bonn hopes for a gradual easing of the Berlin problem and more cross-border traffic — a German-German rapprochement within the context of détente.

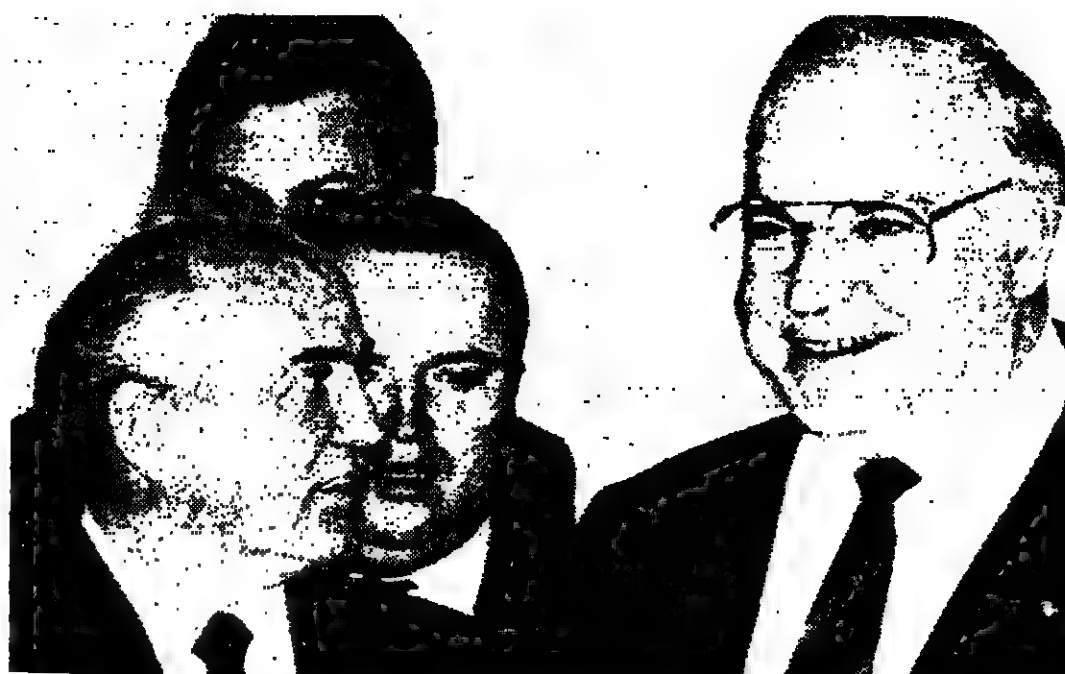
If such developments in the new Ostpolitik arouse apprehension in the West, Herr Kohl himself offers a reassuringly solid, even stolid, image to counteract this. Moreover, alongside it is his firm belief that West Germany's security lies in its membership of the EEC and Nato.

Herr Kohl's international stature, however, is not matched in domestic standing. Of impeccable conservative credentials, he is seen by many voters, even after six years in power, as mediocre and provincial. But his commitment to the EEC and Nato is rooted in a broad political consensus embracing his own Christian Democrats (CDU), the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), their coalition partner, the Free Democratic Party (FDP) and the opposition Social Democrats (SPD).

It is the veteran foreign minister, Hans Dietrich Genscher of the FDP, who is seen by other Europeans and by Washington as being "soft" on Moscow. Yet he too supports the consensus. The difficulty for Herr Kohl is that Herr Genscher's policy, reassessing as it is to Germany in Nato's front line, is popular. Herr Kohl's achievement is to have successfully co-opted the new Ostpolitik while reassuring the western allies and presiding over an increasingly self-confident Federal Republic.

The trip to Moscow is further evidence that West Germany feels able to sketch out its own approach to Europe and the world, and that it is emerging from the shadow of the Third Reich and the resulting fear of political extremism. The attempted murder in September of a senior finance official in Bonn briefly revived the spectre of urban terrorism, but nothing remotely resembling the Angst of the 1970s. The much-respected President, Richard von Weizsäcker, even feels able to float the idea of pardoning repentant terrorists.

For all its industrial troubles — among them the decline of iron and steel industries in the Ruhr — West Germany still has one of the world's most powerful economies, driven by a strong currency. The power is not only economic. Bonn plays a dominant role in the EEC. It took the initiative in pushing through agricultural reforms and the 1992 programme when it was in the EEC chair in the



Chancellor Kohl meeting President Gorbachev in Moscow last month and, below, an earlier encounter with Mrs Thatcher. Bonn is looking east, but remains firmly anchored to the West



first half of this year. Herr Kohl has shown himself to be an ardent supporter of European integration, risking Mrs Thatcher's wrath to say so.

The real western anxiety is that though West Germany is firmly "anchored" in the EEC and Nato, its desire for reunification with the East could still one day outweigh its loyalty to the West, especially if the German people start to lose some of the baggage of past guilt and inhibition. It was partly with this in mind, no doubt, that Herr Kohl made it clear to the Russians that reunification can only mean

giving East Germans "the right to choose freedom". Moreover, his defence minister, Professor Rupert Scholz, who has often been at loggerheads with Herr Genscher since he took over from Manfred Wörner last spring, made history by challenging the Russians on their own ground in Moscow, by confronting them with the details of the Warsaw Pact's military advantage.

To ensure that the western allies do not over-react to the new trend, Herr Kohl goes to Washington next week. More worrying in the short

term, perhaps, is the relative instability of the coalition in Bonn, a product of the German electoral system. The coalition is in a permanent state of inner tension and it was further unsettled by the death in September of the larger-than-life CSU leader, Franz Josef Strauss, and the change of leadership in the FDP when Count Otto Lambsdorff replaced Martin Bangemann, who goes to Brussels as a Commissioner.

Herr Kohl, who is often accused of being an ineffective coalition chairman, can only hope that both

events will eventually result in greater government stability. The death of Strauss removes a thorn from his (and Herr Genscher's) side.

"West Germany has prosperity and an increasingly secure democracy," says one diplomat. "That is why it can afford to turn its eyes to the East."

To secure its anchorage in western Europe further, Bonn has set out to strengthen its ties with France. The new Franco-German Treaty signed in January still awaits ratification. There are differences over the two key aspects, finance and defence. But a joint Franco-German brigade has been established near Stuttgart, and Herr Kohl and President Mitterrand have drawn closer on defence during their frequent meetings, with France pledging itself to the forward defence of West Germany, using nuclear weapons if necessary.

There are even plans for joint embassies, beginning in Mongolia.

A more difficult task will be to ease tensions with Washington. The tragedy of the air crash at the US base at Ramstein in the summer brought to the surface simmering resentments over the huge Nato presence in Germany and the associated environmental damage. The West German-American relationship remains the corner-stone of German security, but Bonn still has to cope with the kind of anti-American feeling that caused German papers after Ramstein to speak of an "army of occupation".

Herr Kohl knows that though his decision to support deployment of medium-range missiles in 1983 was successful in the end, further deployments would strain German tolerance of nuclear weapons to the limit, hence Soviet pressure on Bonn to resist short-range nuclear modernization.

The difficulties are exploited by the SPD, which shook the CDU in May by winning the Schleswig-Holstein election handsomely and turning the CDU out of office in Kiel after 38 years. The CDU has suffered a series of regional election setbacks and though only one is due in 1989 (Berlin), several local polls in 1990 will severely test the government's popularity in the run-up to the general election the same year.

Voters are worried about underlying economic problems; econo-

mists predict growth next year will be below this year's forecast of 3.5 per cent and that unemployment will rise to 2.3 million. The Kohl coalition is accused of zig-zagging over taxation reforms and of failing to stimulate sluggish domestic consumption.

As a result, the SPD is running neck and neck with the CDU in the opinion polls. On the other hand, the SPD still has no convincing leader to replace Herr Brandt and Herr Schmidt in a convincing policy to persuade voters that the SPD could manage affairs better than the CDU.

At the SPD annual congress in September, Oskar Lafontaine, the Saarland prime minister and the most charismatic SPD politician, called for a new socialism adapted to modern conditions, and attacked trades union power; but the internal SPD debate is proving debilitating.

The SPD's best hope is that the FDP, which in 1982 abandoned

**"The country has prosperity and a secure democracy"**

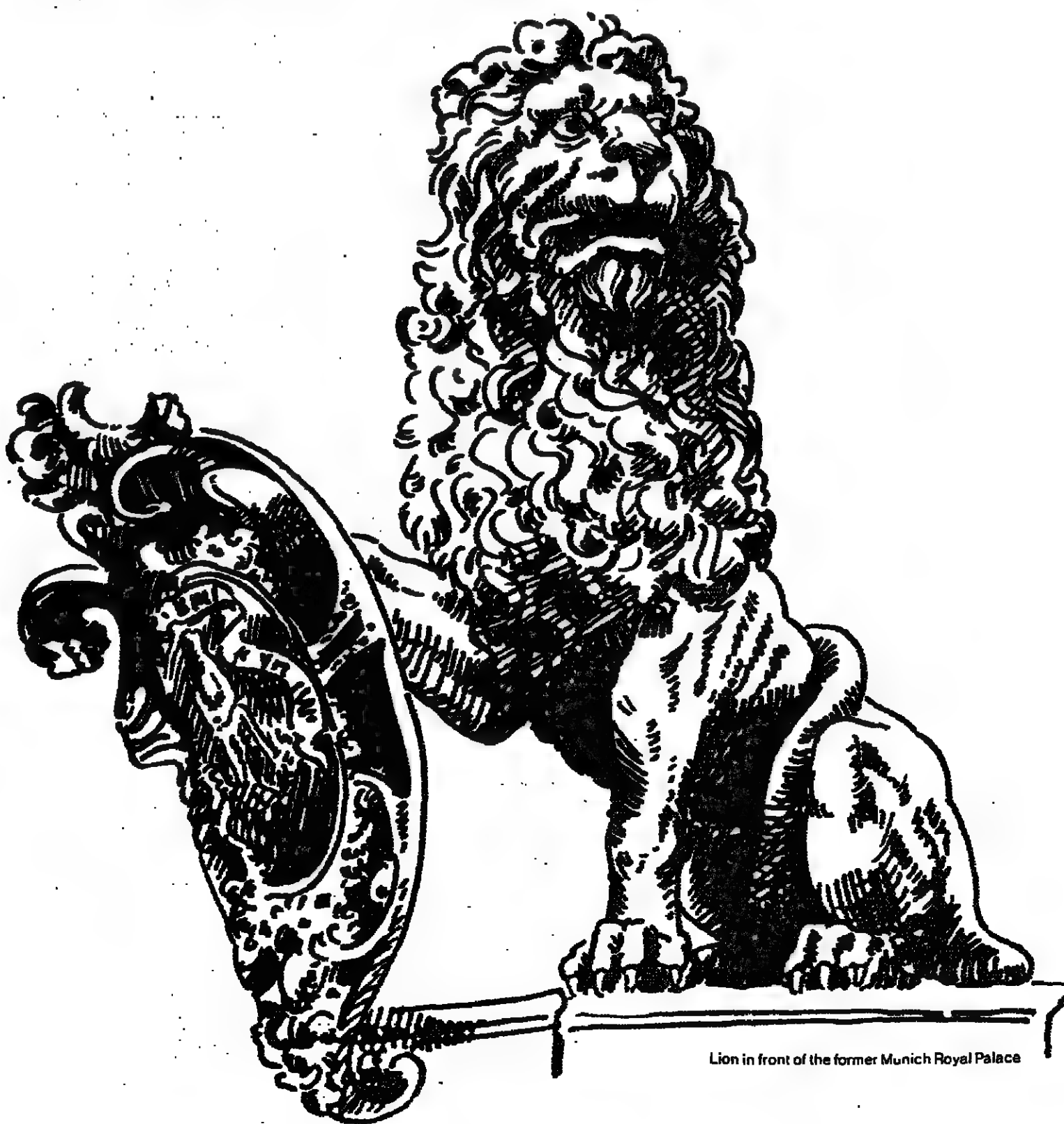
coalition with the Social Democrats, will one day use its king-making power to side with the left again. There are certainly tensions within the CDU-FDP alliance, but Count Lambsdorff, the man who engineered the 1982 shift, has ruled out any return to partnership with the SPD.

Short of some unforeseeable disaster, therefore — and to the disappointment of professional Kohl-watchers, the Chancellor seems to have stopped making public gaffes — the ruling coalition looks set to remain in power for some time.

Herr Kohl has survived many coalition squalls since 1982. If he does slip up, there could be a crisis of morale within the CDU, but the party has an alternative ready: Lothar Späth, the successful prime minister of Baden-Württemberg.

Critics will say that this leaves management of German affairs in safe but dull hands. Others will argue that is precisely what West Germany needs as it moves towards new definitions of its place in Europe and the world.

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WEST GERMANY/2

FOCUS

# A surprise recovery

A booming economy is expected to continue into next year, but the reform programme cannot be put off, reports David Smith

The West German economy, widely considered to be hide-bound and on the verge of stagnation a few months ago, has been enjoying an unexpected boom. This year it will grow at its fastest rate since 1979. And the boom, far from petering out, is set to continue into next year.

The transformation has made international criticism of German economic policy look foolish. Such criticism, largely directed at the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, was based on the charge that excessive caution over the dangers of inflation was having a stultifying effect on growth.

In mid-October, Gerhard Stoltenberg, the finance minister, said that growth would be 3.5 per cent this year, reflecting a combination of strongly rising investment, consumer spending and exports. The same figure was later given by the five independent research institutes.

Earlier, the official growth forecast for the year had been 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent and the research institutes were

portant among these is the exchange rate of the Mark.

For years, German industry had to live with a steadily rising Mark. This made competing in world markets more difficult — although the trade surplus is testimony to the fact that this difficulty was generally overcome — and contributed to a more cautious mood, on investment and business confidence, at home.

For most of the past two years, however, the Mark has either been stable or declined in value. There has been no realignment of currencies within the European Monetary System since January 1987. Against her major trading partners, and in particular France, Germany has therefore had the advantage of a stable exchange rate.

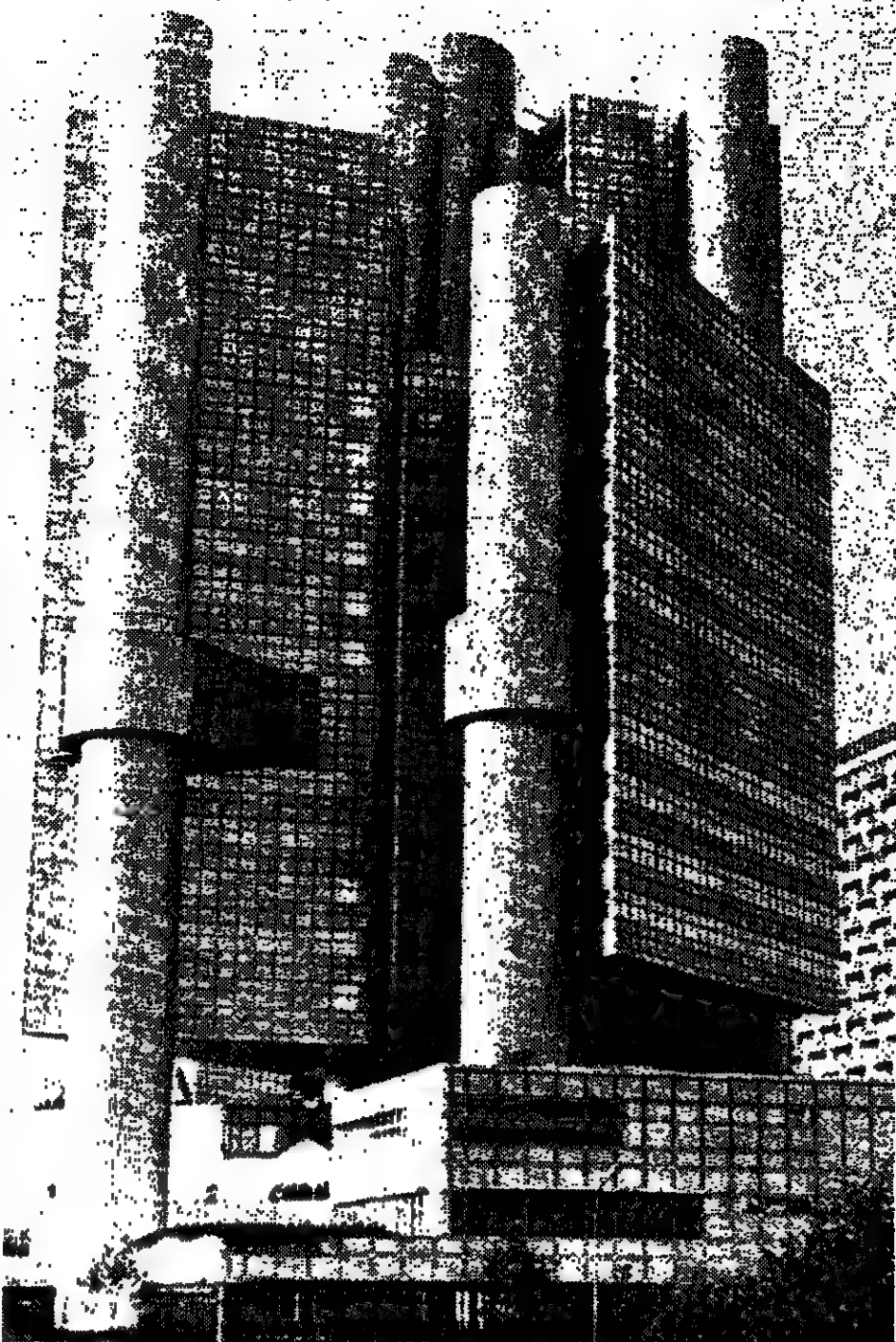
Against other currencies, the Mark has weakened. In the summer, it hit a record low against the Japanese yen and fell against both the pound and the dollar. Indeed, the fall of the Mark against the dollar forced the Bundesbank to intervene in its support, and allowed it to raise interest rates. At the end of August, after the Bundesbank had increased its discount rate to 3.5 per cent — the second half-point increase in a few weeks — Karl Otto Pöhl, the bank's president, declared that the Mark would not be allowed to fall any more.

The softer Mark has brought with it the return of the familiar feature of the modern German economic success story — the expanding trade surplus. In the first seven months of this year, the trade surplus was DM70 billion (£22 billion), on course to match or even exceed last year's DM120 billion surplus.

Strong growth in exports has not, however, been the only ingredient in Germany's performance this year. Improved business confidence has brought with it a surge in investment, with capital spending for the year forecast to rise by 6 per cent in real terms.

It has also produced rising consumer confidence and strong retail sales, although the prospect of higher spending taxes from the beginning of next year — as part of the Government's efforts to rein back the budget deficit — could have the effect of easing growth of demand.

The boom has brought with it the prospect of higher inflation — higher spending



Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank in Munich — a falling Mark has pushed rates up

**The ministry is talking about 3.5 per cent growth for the year, but I would expect 4 per cent. It has been an astonishing growth.**

not confident that even this modest rate would be achieved. Now, if anything, the finance ministry's 3.5 per cent forecast will prove to be on the cautious side.

Giles Keating, an economist who follows Germany for the securities house Credit Suisse First Boston, said: "The finance ministry is talking about 3.5 per cent growth for the year as a whole, but I would expect 4 per cent. It has been an astonishing growth performance this year."

He expects the economy to continue to grow next year, by about 3 per cent — slightly higher than the 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent which was generally predicted.

Germany's surprise revival, and the belief that it is no flash in the pan, is the result of a number of factors. Most im-

taxes will help push it to 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent next year — but the Bundesbank regards the action it has taken so far in raising rates as sufficient to keep control over prices. Lower world oil prices will also have a dampening effect.

The surge in growth this year may have allowed Germany to escape from the dock at international economic gatherings — Pierre Bérégovoy, the French finance minister, is the latest to tone down his criticisms of German policy.

But the doubts remain within Germany itself about whether the present boom is sustainable, or is merely the last fling of an increasingly arthritic economy.

There is a worry that in post-1992 Europe, the process of levelling out growth and

prosperity will benefit those countries with low labour costs and relatively underdeveloped industrial structures.

The Paris-based Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, in its annual report on the German economy published in July, gave a warning that the Federal Republic could find itself in a vicious circle where low growth would inhibit the necessary improvements on the supply side of the economy. The economy has been growing much more rapidly than the OECD estimated then, but the list of changes it recommended was a long one.

Among the policies it recommended pursuing were privatization, reform of the health service, a reduced pub-

lic sector share of gross domestic product and changes in the telecommunications industry — already to a greater or lesser extent under way.

But the OECD also wanted further deregulation of markets, a reduction of subsidies and more flexibility in the setting of wage levels. In other words, many of the factors normally regarded as symbols of German strength — its union structure, its ability to grow in spite of having a large public sector and a well-developed welfare system, and its high wage-high productivity mix — may have to be reassessed in the face of changing economic circumstances.

The German economy has been strong and resilient. Now it has to become more adaptable.



Some sectors are optimistic: Nixdorf-Computer's production centre in Paderborn

For most of this year one phrase has cropped up again and again when industry in general has been under discussion in West Germany: *Standort Deutschland*. It loosely translates as "Germany as an industrial base". This repetition reflects the fact that almost all leading industrialists seem to have had a sudden attack of pessimism regarding the future.

According to Tyll Necker, president of the Federation of German Industries (BDI), West Germany suffers from the "highest labour costs with the shortest working time, from trail-blazing in environmental protection, from extremely high energy prices and from uniquely high taxes on business which distort competition". He was speaking earlier this year, and he added the dire warning: "Growth is emigrating".

That is the point that everybody makes: that direct German investment abroad is rising steeply, at a time when foreign investment in West Germany is virtually nonexistent. The pessimists point to Herr Necker's list as the reason.

And yet... business profits have continued their sharp climb — the five leading economic research institutes, in their autumn report, predicted a 9 per cent increase for the year — and the 1988 balance of trade surplus will be another record.

For the first eight months of the year, the trade balance was DM79.6 billion (£25.5 billion) in West Germany's favour, up 5.5 per cent over the same period last year, with an increase in exports of 6.5 per cent. When invisibles were taken into account, the surplus was DM49.5 billion (£15.9 billion), a 2.7 per cent increase.

The Federation of German Banks, in its October economic report, said: "The upwind for the German economy is at present blowing more strongly than for a long time." And a new survey by the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHT) shows that

## Future lies in export market

Industry itself, when not talking for public consumption, is optimistic. The DIHT expects domestic demand to remain high into next year; and, of 15,000 businesses it questioned, only 9 per cent expected exports to fall, and 37 per cent even expected a further rise.

So who is right? It seems that both are. There are problems for West German industry, but they are not so dire as the pessimists make out; although growth will slow next year, it will continue. The five major economic research institutes predict a rise in gross national product of 2 per cent in 1989, after 3.5 per cent this year. The Government and industry say that that is too pessimistic.

Much of the growth will continue to come from exports, as all non-industry forecasters agree that increases in some indirect taxes will cause a drop in domestic demand next year.

According to the sober October sector survey of the Westdeutsche Landesbank (WestLB), which is in marked contrast to the DIHT survey, "private consumption (will go) into a strong slump". It considers that exports also will "weaken noticeably", particularly in the steel and motor-vehicle areas.

The car-makers themselves, however, are confident. BMW, given a boost this year by its 7-series limousines outselling the Mercedes-Benz S-class on the home market for the first time, sees 1989 as "a year of continued growth". Opel, the German General Motors subsidiary, has just put on extra

manpower to feed the demand for its small Kadett (Vauxhall Astra in Britain) and the newly introduced mid-class Vectra (Vauxhall Cavalier in Britain).

Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz, on the other hand, are playing it more cautiously, although the VW Golf continues to have no serious competition for its role as the single best-selling model in Europe.

For the other, traditionally strong export sectors — mechanical engineering, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, paper and electrical engineering, even the WestLB expects continued growth, after an already good year in 1988. The half-year balance of the chemicals industry was very positive, and the trend is expected to continue, although cost-cutting reforms to the health service will negatively affect domestic pharmaceuticals demand.

Even then, the giant Hoechst AG, for example, says that, on present trends, 80 per cent of its 1988 pharmaceuticals turnover will come from foreign business, so that the domestic prospects are not so worrying.

The immediate future is therefore assured. There is concern for the long term, however, because of the low level of domestic investment, even by companies which are awash with funds — so much so that most investment and takeovers are financed from own capital, rather than on credit. Today's investments are tomorrow's jobs.

There are two main reasons — and they are the same ones — that make foreigners reluctant to invest in West Germany. In contrast to, say, Britain, the West German domestic market for most consumer goods is virtually saturated, and the population is slowly decreasing.

On the other hand, the still relatively low dollar and the high Deutschmark mean that West German companies can use their good profits to invest cheaply overseas, near their growing markets.

Tony Catterall



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WEST GERMANY/3

# Hopes and fears for 1992

Officially, West Germans are enthusiastic about the *Binnenmarkt*, or internal market, and look to an eventual European Union. Privately, many fear the advent of the single market will expose previously highly protected sectors, such as insurance and transport, to the stiff breeze of cross-border competition.

The process, indeed, has already begun, with EEC directives and European Court rulings opening up road haulage and non-life insurance to the free market. As a result, West German attitudes to 1992 are ambivalent.

No other nation is as fiercely devoted to the cause of Europe as West Germany. Membership of the EEC has brought Germans back into the family of Western nations, going some way to resolve the problem of national identity in a divided nation. Chancellor Helmut Kohl observed in a speech in Brussels in October that the pooling of member states' national sovereignty was inevitable, and "for states to hold up integration to protect national interests would be to condemn the Community to deadlock".

The German hope is that 1992 will generate growth and investment and revive German domestic demand. Leading industrial giants such as Hoechst and Siemens have special 1992 management teams.

When Bonn held the EEC Council

Some see 1992 as a big opportunity, but Richard Owen detects some nervousness that national symbols will be eroded

of Ministers presidency in the first half of this year, it pushed through more internal market measures than any other member had managed while in the chair. In several cases, they involved considerable German concessions. Now, the successor to Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission is likely to be a German, Martin Bangemann, the former economics minister.

And yet, the German press complains constantly that German industry is ill-prepared, and there is some real nervousness beneath the rhetoric. The German states, or *Länder*, used to enjoying semi-autonomy, fear that their independence will be undermined by the Single European Act. Herr Kohl is criticized by some for being slow off the mark in launching a 1992 awareness campaign, allowing France and Britain to steal the march on Bonn. A publicity campaign was launched in March, but national 1992 conferences will only get off the ground next month.

Herr Kohl shares many of the doubts about 1992 expressed by Mrs Thatcher in her Bruges speech in

September — not least over the difficulty of controlling crime, drugs and terrorism in a frontier-free Europe. Deep down, many West Germans, while loyal to the idea of Europe, fear that symbols of national life will be undermined by 1992 — even such vital aspects of German existence as the quality of beer and sausage.

Protectionist attitudes, where they exist, are often justified by reference to higher German standards likely to be undermined by EEC harmonization. German road haulage companies, for example, argue that their costs are higher because they maintain cleaner and more efficient lorries and trucks than their Belgian or Dutch counterparts, and that free competition across frontiers will force standards down rather than up.

Some officials are concerned that professional mobility across frontiers will expose weaknesses in German training and higher education. German accountants and lawyers qualify much later than, for example, their British counterparts, and German banking and commercial regulations

will only provide protectionist barriers for a limited period.

The banking sector, on the other hand, is perhaps the best prepared for 1992. Frankfurt and the giant German banks have little to fear from the free flow of capital beginning in 1990. And, if a European central bank is created after the Delors committee reports on monetary union to EEC heads of government next summer, Frankfurt will undoubtedly have a key role to play. It could even be the European bank's location.

There are problems. The Bundesbank guards its autonomy fiercely and wants any European bank to have a similar structure and constitution. This is resisted by France and other states. Moreover, Karl-Otto Pohl, the Bundesbank chairman, argues that a European bank can only come about after careful preparatory moves towards monetary integration.

Some banking officials argue that in any event London will be the world money market for Europe after 1992, with Frankfurt as the regional financial centre. But London's challenge to Frankfurt is weakened by Britain's political opposition to the very concept of monetary union, and by sterling's continued non-membership of the European Monetary System exchange rate mechanism.

By contrast, partly because of the strength of the Deutsche Mark, which dominates the EMS, monetary integration is one aspect of 1992 that West Germany can embrace with relatively few qualms.



Hans Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister, is in charge of EEC affairs. The 1992 campaign got under way in March

## Putting the land to play

West German farmers have had some success in modernizing their methods and increasing their exports. But overall they are the country's economic Cinderellas, earning much less than the average wage of workers in industry.

Farmers' earnings are at 1974 levels, with an average net annual income of about £8,500 per worker for a 60 to 80 hour working week. By comparison, industrial wages have risen since the mid-1970s by more than 50 per cent, to an average of £11,850.

Many of the people working the country's 680,000 farms — most of them small properties averaging only 15 to 17 hectares — are now asking if there is a future for them. An increasing number of the younger ones are deciding that there is not.

A survey by the University of Frankfurt predicts that the number of farms will drop by about 150,000 by the year 2000. It also forecasts that the total area of agricultural land will shrink by about 1 million hectares by the year 2000 to 11 million hectares.

About 350,000 small farmers now have second jobs to help make ends meet, and the remaining 330,000 exist almost exclusively on their meagre earnings from the land. This has made for difficulties for some years in the EEC, where German ministers have sought to protect their small and inefficient farmers.

Earlier this year, Ignatz Kiechle, the minister of agriculture, said that Bonn wanted to ensure there would be enough farmers in all regions of West Germany beyond the turn of the century to care for the land. Its many farm supporters include grants to farmers in areas with such problems as a bad climate, poor soil or difficult high ground.

The government is not in favour of price cuts to deal with surplus production, and encourages the *Sillegung*, or setting aside, of arable land with generous compensation.

Looking ahead to the single European market in 1992, Herr Kiechle has warned West German farmers that a total of 320 million consumers will be looking for quality and variety in agricultural products, rather than sheer quantity.

For an increasing number of estate farmers, however, the future is not about working their land at all. They are offering their acres for making golf courses — more and more in demand as West Germans discover the joys of the links.

John England

## Greens fight for a cleaner future

The health threat from asbestos led the Hamburg authorities this summer to order the demolition of 90 prefabricated school buildings, and the West Berlin authorities to evacuate 4,000 pupils from five schools. The Federal Environment Office estimates that asbestos causes 4,000 lung cancer deaths a year.

Add to this the pollution scare that has led to the closure of some North Sea bathing beaches, the concern for the stricken seals, which has been more loudly voiced in Germany than elsewhere, and the continuing alarm about the effect of acid rain on forests — and it is clear that German public anxiety about the environment is at a high level.

Of course, it could be said that the Germans have a tendency to excess, or that sometimes the anxiety turns to obsession ("Don't eat those potato-skins," I was told at a dinner-party; "they might have been planted near a motorway"). But the concern has led to much positive and effective action.

It helped to fuel the rise of Europe's largest Green party, which today has 42 seats in the Bundestag. And the Greens' urgent warnings have in turn greatly influenced public opinion. They have also made a big impact on the older political parties, which have all turned a pale green too.

The federal government and the *Länder* governments of left and right alike have embarked on expensive schemes to combat pollution in recent years. West Germany's

power industry now has the toughest clean-air standards in the world, along with Japan. To meet them, electricity authorities have had to spend over DM10 billion on reducing sulphur emissions at the older coal and oil-fired power plants. For a new station, up to 20 per cent of the capital cost may be spent on meeting the new legal requirement. As a result, sulphur dioxide emission has been reduced by nearly half since 1984.

The power industry has accepted reluctantly the need for the measure, passing on much of the cost to the public. As Lothar Späth, Baden-Württemberg's astute environment-conscious prime minister, put it to me: "After the war we spent our money on goodies like cars and TV. Now it is the turn of the environment. We are a rich enough country to be able to spend



The protesters are the ones in black helmets: Anti-nuclear campaigners take on the police at Brokdorf

far more on it than we do — and people accept this".

The Germans recycle more than 40 per cent of waste paper and reprocess 70 per cent of old tyres. In residential areas, huge round refuse-bins are earmarked for green glass, white glass or other matter — and citizens dutifully comply.

Old industrial regions such as the Ruhr have elaborate systems of smog alert. When they are activated, factories may have to close and private cars be banned.

Nature conservation, too, is taken seriously. In the enormous open-cast lignite-mining zone west of Cologne, as soon as each giant mining crater is exhausted it is given back to nature — and to human recreation. It becomes a pleasure lake, amid neat woods and meadows, offering the people of Cologne opportunities for fishing,

surfing, sailing and bathing.

Nuclear energy remains the most sensitive issue. The furore following the Chernobyl disaster in 1986 was greater in West Germany than anywhere else. Though the Kohl government quickly pledged itself to continue the nuclear programme, several SPD-led *Länder* governments have since cut back on plans for new plants, partly under pressure from the Greens, their rivals. Green activists regularly stage long sit-ins outside projected nuclear sites.

At local level, the Greens have waged other campaigns — for example, to try to block a new motorway project or to prevent the cutting down of trees or to persuade town councils to renovate old half-timbered houses rather than pull them down. Conservationist causes of this kind usually

win wide support, for the Germans recently have grown far more aware of the need to preserve their landscape and older housing.

There are some fatalistic Greens, however, haters of all industrial civilization, who carry things too far. They infuriate local farmers by haranguing them on the need to grow organic crops or to go back to primitive farming with hand-tools. "They're so unrealistic," said one wheat-grower. "They just don't see that we'd starve that way. And they seem to think that every bird or insect is a tragically endangered species."

Many of the more extreme Greens are teachers, who are having an odd influence on the next generation. One 10-year-old rebuked her journalist father: "Daddy, you must stop wasting all that paper on your silly articles."

One big sheet of it kills a tree; we're taught that in class."

Cynics suggest the Greens care more about trees than people. Others maintain that the Germans are divided into warring factions of tree-lovers and lovers of fast cars. More than half the trees in their beloved forests are said to be sick or dying, and exhaust fumes, notably from very fast driving, are alleged to be the chief culprit.

Yet such is the power of the Porsche-Mercedes-BMW lobby that West Germany remains the only country in Europe with no speed limits on motorways.

However, despite all the mud-died thinking and occasional hysteria, this nation is giving the rest of Europe a necessary example in battling to reduce health hazards and over-use of natural resources. At least Mrs Thatcher now seems to have got the message.

Why is the concern so much greater in Germany than elsewhere? Is it related to the Germans' passion for order, tidiness and thoroughness? Or to their sense of claustrophobia that comes from being cooped up in a smallish, thickly-populated industrial country where space is precious? Or is it a by-product of a younger generation's dislike of the status-seeking materialism of their elders?

Maybe all of this — plus, just possibly, a lurking sub-conscious element of guilt about the Nazi past, like Lady Macbeth's "Will these hands ne'er be clean?"

John Ardagh

### Chemistry for the Environment

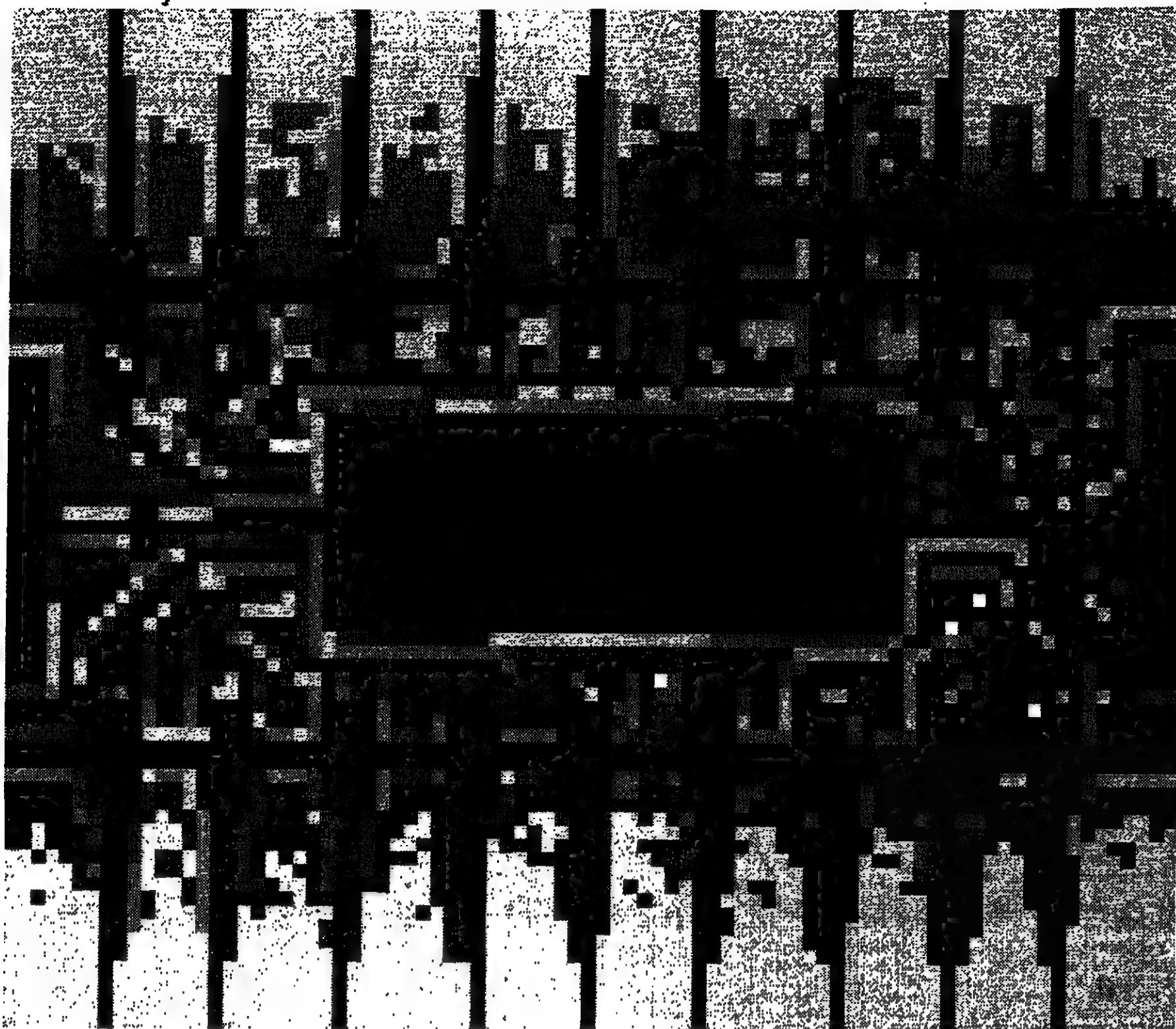
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# So, that's where the Simon family lived!

Edgar Reitz's Simon family saga has struck a chord of nostalgia for a way of life that is fast disappearing

The rolling plateau of the Hunsrück, east of the Moselle valley, is a rather isolated region that has never been on the tourist map, writes John Ardagh. Yet today it is familiar to millions of people around the world who have seen Edgar Reitz's masterly 15-hour film *Heimat*, and has become an international tourist attraction.

It was a very personal film, a labour of love, for Reitz was born in the little Hunsrück town of Morbach, in 1932, and his captivating saga of the Simon family from 1919 to 1982, rising from peasant poverty to modern affluence, was based on his own memories and experiences. He made *Heimat* there on location in 1982-4, in Woppenroth (south of Kirchberg) and other villages nearby.

The film was shown in over 40 countries, with the result that caravans and even busloads, from Britain, Sweden and elsewhere, pour into humdrum little Woppenroth, wanting to see the spots where *Heimat* was made. For their part, the villagers are ready to show them round: on my visit last month I bumped into one couple from Norway and another from Scarborough.

Some of these tourists seem convinced that the story was real. One Dutch family turned up wanting to see "Maria Simon's grave". The estate local innkeeper, Rudi Molt (he played a walk-on part in the film) told them it was too dark to see anything and sold them a bed for the night and breakfast too. Overnight he got some pals to mock up a slab in the cemetery, and so the Dutch went away happy. I had the same feeling myself when visiting the cottage at nearby Gehlweiler that



Heimat: Lucie and Eduard Simon, on furlough, take a joyride

was used for the exteriors of the Simon house. The nailmarks were still on the door from the scene where Anton Simon tries to board it up. I caught myself thinking "So, that is where it happened!" before I remembered that it was just a bit of filming. When fiction is as potent as this, we cannot bear it not to be true.

At Griebelschied, further south amid beautiful countryside, you can visit the cemetery where in the film Maria was buried, its neat graves now bright with fresh flowers. Just across the road is Anton's optics factory. In Woppenroth, the Haus Marits (named after Maria Breuer, the actress who played Maria) is now a smart pension. The simple hut in the back-garden, preserved as a shrine, is where Reitz spent a year researching and writing his original script.

Apart from a scattering of old half-timbered buildings, these Hunsrück villages are somewhat characterless. In the post-war, economic miracle era, many houses were disfigured by the kind of tasteless modernization that Reitz criticizes in *Heimat*: in the sequence where Anton's weak brother Ernst exploits the villagers' naive craving for novelty by selling them aluminium facades to cover over their pretty Fachwerk.

centre for quarrying precious metals. It still has mills that cut and polish gems for costume jewellery, as well as two museums with displays of bright-coloured stones and crystals.

A much more significant museum is to be found on the other side of the Moselle, up in the northern part of the Eifel massif. This is the Rhineland Open-Air Museum (Freilichtmuseum) at Konstantz, where some 50 cottages, farmhouses and other buildings, dating from the 15th to 18th centuries, have been gathered from all over the region and re-assembled brick-by-brick and beam-by-beam in a big park.

The aim is to preserve a record not only of rural architecture, but of a vanished way of life. For this is a living museum, where trained artisans from time to time hold displays of traditional crafts such as weaving, baking and horseshoe-forging. You can even watch them harvesting with scythes, threshing with flails or tilling with old tools, and the museum's two windmills are put to work when the wind allows.

This brings us back to Edgar Reitz's feelings about *Heimat*. "I made my film," he told me, "in order to tell people in the cities what the old village life was like."

Today in Germany there are literally dozens of these rural open-air museums, nearly all created in the past 30 years, and they attract huge crowds. The Germans, after their understandable post-war craze for forgetting the past and building anew, are now finally turning back to their traditions and are trying to preserve what is left of a pre-Nazi age. An old half-timbered village house, that 30 years ago might have been pulled down or covered over, is now lovingly restored.

Of course, it is not possible to revive the old village way of life, to which Reitz paid tribute in *Heimat*. But at least these museums, like his film, are a means of preserving some permanent record of it. An artificial remedy, maybe, but better than letting the old traditions die without trace.

To the west, tucked into the Nahe gorge, the town of Idar-Oberstein was until recently a

## Style in the south

Munich, chief city of Bavaria, was long a capital in its own right, when it was ruled by the Wittelsbachs; and it still has a stylish aura of its own which attracts people from other parts of Germany. One of its most striking features is its baroque churches, like the Church of the Holy Spirit, pictured. Today much of the centre of the south German city, around the cathedral, has been turned into a pedestrian zone. In the distance, visible from a church tower on a sunny day, the skyline is dominated by the Alps.



## The school system works well, but university results are uninspired

If West Germany's system of apprenticeships is one reason for its industrial efficiency and high productivity, the university malaise could well be a cause of the country's recent poor record in science and advanced technology, writes John Ardagh.

It is a curious anomaly, and almost the reverse of the situation in Britain. This October, when the student total reached a new height of 1½ million, more young people than ever poured into the overcrowded and ill-funded campus hordes. It proved again that Germany has failed to adapt its distinguished scholarly traditions to the mass needs of a new age.

There is no elitist structure in German higher education — no equivalent of Oxbridge or the Ivy League, or of France's Grandes Ecoles. An older seat of learning such as Heidelberg or Tübingen may have a broad reputation and traditions, but in practice all 47 German universities are today on much the same level of provincial mediocrity.

It is true that the student unrest of the post-1968 period has died down. The professors have regained control. But numbers have swelled so much that the quality of that work is affected.

Under an old German tradition, anyone with the *Abitur* (the equivalent of A-level) has the right to a university place, in theory in any subject that he or she chooses, and can continue his studies for as long as he likes — for 10 years or more.

Today's vast increase in the student population has not been matched by a rise in funds. The result is a poor student-teacher ratio, understaffed and lonely, badly supervised students. Apathy is

## Lesson to learn from Britain?

widespread and standards are down. Nearly all professors lament the conditions, but reform has not proved easy. One result is massive graduate unemployment and over-qualification. A teacher told me that his best recent student was now a taxi-driver, while at a famous museum in Berlin the young man hanging up the coats had just graduated from an art college — this was the nearest he could get to his beloved subject.

Some students respond to the crisis by prolonging their studies as long as possible, but this worsens the problem. Others are now turning elsewhere after the *Abitur*, aware that a degree may not be so useful. I met one senior professor's daughter, with a good school record, who was training as a hairdresser. But neither this trend, nor the decline in the birth rate, seems yet to have affected overall numbers.

A few attempts have been made to reduce them. Above all, since the late-1960s a *numerus clausus* has been imposed in some faculties, such as medicine. But selection tends to be on a first-come, first-served basis. By law, universities are not allowed to select on merit, as happens in Britain, for this would go against the hallowed German principle of equality.

Many professors advocate more drastic measures, but attempts at overall reform are thwarted partly by the fact that education is not a federal

but a *Land* responsibility. The *Länder* have such varying political make-ups and educational philosophies that they can never agree on joint action.

Professors also complain, fairly, that universities have far too little autonomy, being merely the pawns of *Land* bureaucracy. A *Land* government will often refuse a professor the funds for travelling abroad — and the august president of Munich University was subjected to the indignity of having the log-book of his official car scrutinized to check whether he was illicitly using it for private purposes.

Politicians as well as senior academics have often issued warnings of the bad effects of university conditions on the German economy and the whole of society. Herr Genscher, the foreign minister, once claimed that university equalization in particular was proving disastrous for research, for academic excellence and for the training of the top scientists needed for high technology. In his view, the answer was to break up the *Land* monopoly in education and sanction new private fee-paying universities, elitist in nature, for training specialists.

Since 1983, this has begun to happen on a modest scale. A small body of this kind, mainly for medicine, has been set up in the Ruhr, and another at Koblenz for training business managers. Both are financed by industry and from students' fees. But this break with

German tradition has been much criticized, notably by the SPD.

In the school system, matters are much better. A British observer, it is true, may be struck by the lack of practical civic training, or of any attempt to make a school into a warm human community. In the classrooms, however, pupils are well and rigorously taught, and the level of general education in a *Gymnasium* tends to be much higher than in a similar British school.

Those less bright academically who are not streamed into a *Gymnasium* go to a junior school, from where, when about 16 years old, they can opt for a three-year apprenticeship.

This inspired system remains the jewel of German education. Some 700,000 places are offered each year, paid for by the firms themselves. Each week the apprentice spends half of his (or her) time at work in the firm and half in a *Land*-run vocational centre, acquiring a variety of skills. Some 90 per cent of these so-called *Azubis* then find a regular job, often in the same firm.

The system goes a long way to explaining, first, the low level of (non-graduate) youth unemployment in Germany; second, the good motivation among workers, and, third, their high level of technical expertise. According to several surveys, the apprenticeship system is a prime reason for the much higher level of productivity and workmanship in Germany than in Britain.

Clearly we have much to learn from the Germans here, just as they could learn from us in the university field. Perhaps 1992 will help this mutual process.



Steffi Graf, the nation's tennis darling, showing the style that won her the Grand Slam

## Sport the abiding passion

"Sport," said Richard von Weizsäcker, the federal president, earlier this year, "has its place in society." As is the case with a lot of West Germans, sport has a firm place in his life, writes John England.

A first-class athlete when at grammar school in Berne, he came very close to running the 800 metre event in the Swiss youth championships in a remarkable two minutes dead. He was also an excellent tennis player, and went on to become a good swimmer and Nordic skier, as well as a keen rambler.

Now aged 68, Herr von Weizsäcker is still passionately interested in sport. He is the proud possessor, for the second year running, of the gold badge of the West German Sports Federation (DSB) for qualifying in five tests in swimming, running and the long jump — bettering times set for men of 50.

The President, as West Germany's highest-ranking sportsman, is the DSB's best public relations man, and his shining example of fitness in later life may have helped it to win some of the nearly 455,000 new members this year.

The DSB has long been the Federal Republic's largest organization, and now has a total membership of more than 20.4 million men, women and children. The number of sports associations under its umbrella grew this year by 1,392 to a total of 65,643.

So sport, indeed, has its place in West German society. One German in every four belongs to a sports club, and more than 1 million honorary officials look after their organization.

Soccer is still the No 1 *Volkssport*, and the West German Football Federation, with a total of 4.7 million members, is the largest association within the DSB. The Gymnastic Federation, with 3.7

million members, ranks second.

The Tennis Federation — benefiting from a tennis wave — stirred initially by Boris Becker and whipped up by Steffi Graf — is catching up fast. The official membership is 2 million, but about 4.3 million West Germans are believed to play what is now the "in" game.

In terms of financial outlay, the tennis players are among the big spenders. Out of a total turnover of about £1,587 million enjoyed by the sports goods trade last year, they accounted for almost £210 million.

## Earnings from prize money and sponsorship have made Graf a millionaire

Becker, the former Wimbledon champion, has fallen in the public esteem because of his on-court tantrums, frequent changes of girlfriends and well-publicized liking for the disco night life. The latter "sins" are reported to have cost him the lucrative sponsorship of a leading West German bank, while his off-form performances during the last year — except recently in Tokyo — are said to have led the sports goods firm Puma to end its sponsorship contract with him.

Steffi Graf, the first West German and European to win the Grand Slam (the Australian, French, Wimbledon and US Open titles), is now the nation's tennis darling. She can do no wrong — even though her earnings from tournament prize-money, show matches and many sponsorship deals (including Opel, Adidas, BASF and Dunlop) have

made her a millionairess at the age of 19. Steffi pleased her fans by winning one of West Germany's 11 gold medals at the Seoul Olympics, out of a total 40 awards.

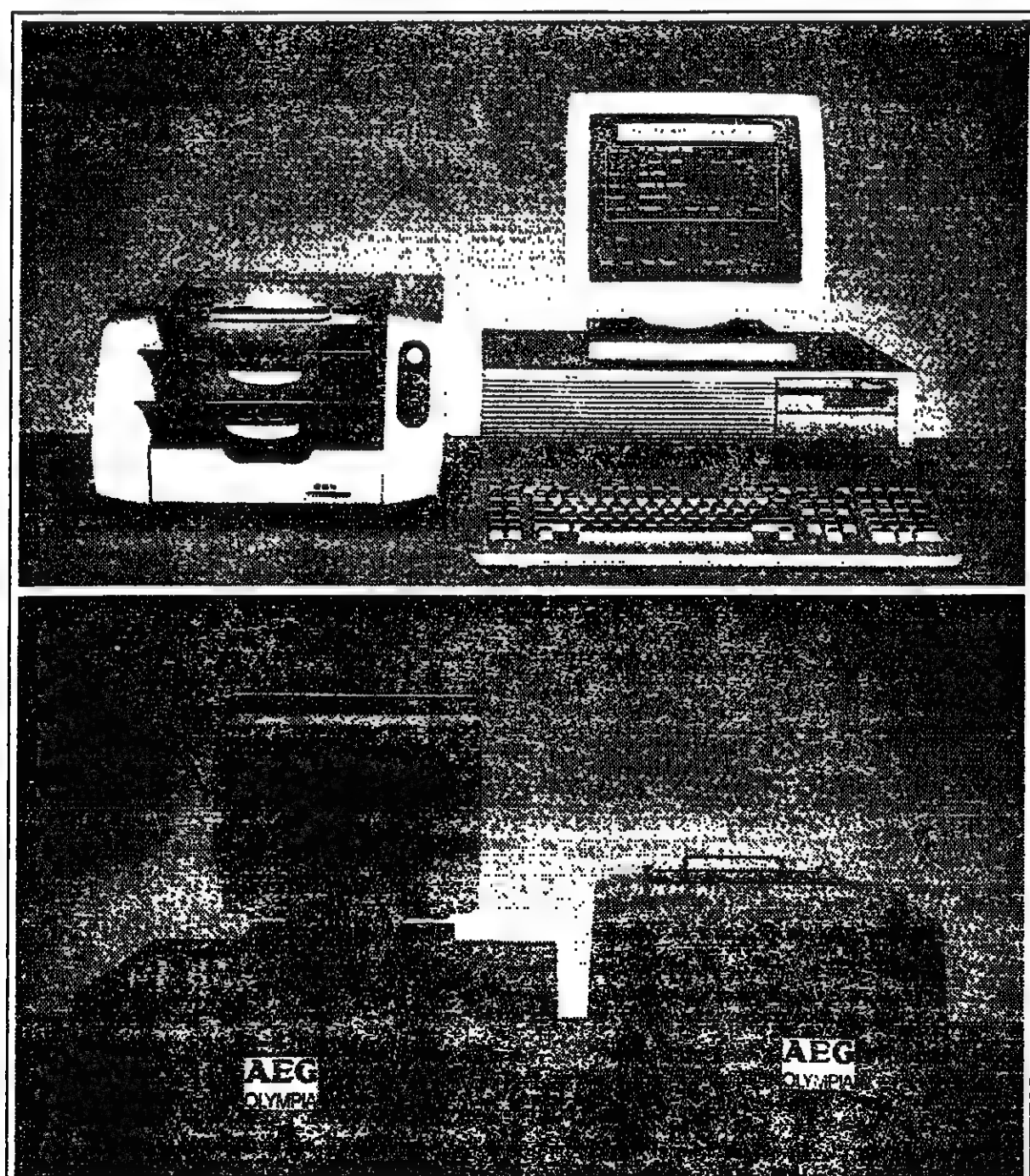
Faced with overwhelming competition from the big three — the Soviet Union (132 medals), East Germany (102) and the United States (94) — West German Olympic Committee officials are taking a hard look at the country's 14 national training centres. They are planning to wring larger donations out of big firms.

The federal government this year contributed a total of more than £34 million to high-performance sport. But most of the sponsor money for promising athletes comes from the *Deutsche Sporthilfe*. An independent organization founded in 1967, it receives millions of Marks each year in donations from firms, associations and individuals, as well as such revenue as a percentage of sales of special Olympic issue postage stamps.

West German firms have come in for criticism for giving back-door sponsorships to top amateur sportsmen, and Herr von Weizsäcker has given a warning about the growing commercialism in sport. But, as in most other countries, there are some blind eyes among sports officials in West Germany.

They did, however, give a resounding *nein* to two attempts at sponsorship this year. The first was a deal proposed by Colonel Gaddafi of Libya whereby he agreed to bail out the bankrupt Iserlohn ice-hockey club in return for its players wearing sweaters advertising the *Green Book*, his thoughts on one-man rule.

The second was a contract signed by the Homburg Football Club under which its players' shirts would bear the slogan of a condom manufacturer.



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Pat Butcher discovers the scars of failure are healing for Britain's leading marathon runner

## Rivals pay homage to talent of Jones

New York

Athletes can be as scathing as actors in commenting on their contemporaries, although distance runners are a far friendlier fraternity than their track cousins. Even so, when Steve Jones is given glowing testimonials from his peers in private, then it is likely he is ready for another show of marathon domination here on Sunday.

For almost two years after the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, where he finished eighth in the 10,000 metres, Jones headed marathon running. He won in Chicago in October 1984, in a world best of 2hr 8min 05sec, won London six months later in 2:08.16. Then another six months later, after Carlos Lopes, the Olympic champion, had broken his fastest time with 2:07.12, Jones came within one second of that in winning again in Chicago.

Then he became enmeshed in a speed trap of his own making at the European championship in Stuttgart. Feeling the effects of an overlong period of preparation in hot temperatures in the United States, Jones made the mistake of trying to race through it. He set off like a man inspired, but finished like a man expired. He was two minutes up at halfway, but faded badly, and limped in twentieth in 2:22.12. Nevertheless, he still showed the

legacy of a dozen years in the RAF when he snapped to attention at hearing the national anthem that accompanied the medal ceremony after he crawled across the line.

Although he finished second and ninth in the past two years in Boston, he said: "I just haven't been able to perform properly. Your confidence takes such a knock, you wonder if it's all worthwhile. But perhaps I didn't have the right sort of motivation, either."

He decided the cause was his post as an RAF aircraft mechanic in south Wales. Jones, one of the few world-class athletes to hold a full-time job, left the RAF in July. "It was a difficult decision initially. I'd been involved with the RAF for almost 20 years. But working a 42-hour week and training hard, I was breaking down too often. I thought, if I had more time to recover... Since I left the service, I've averaged 90-95 miles a week, which is my best for four years, and my results have all gone that way," he said, pointing upwards.

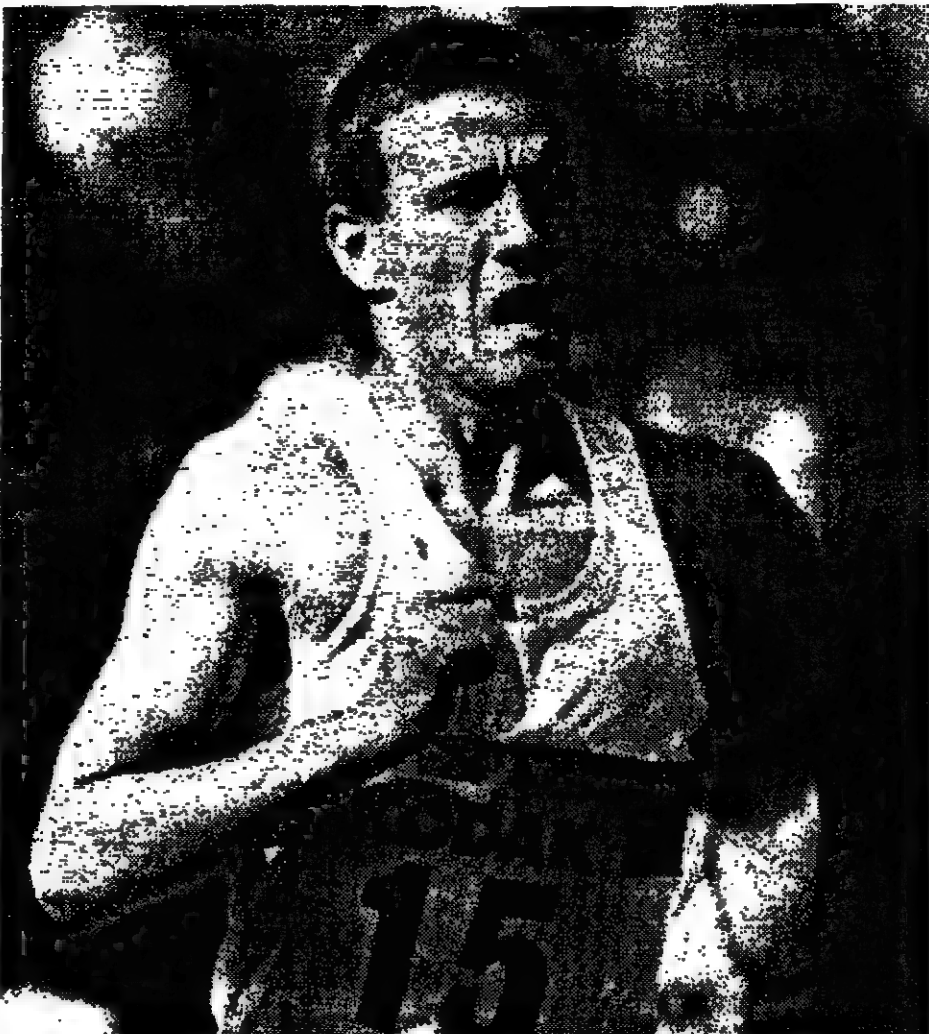
He could equally have been referring to his altitude training camp in Colorado, where, as Mike O'Reilly, fifth in last week's Chicago marathon, said: "He's killing everybody off in training. Not even the Mexicans can stay with him, and they were born at altitude."

More telling are the race

results. Jones started slowly when he came over here 2½ months ago, finishing fifth in Falmouth, and only just winning from a mediocre New England field the following week. But then he won the Philadelphia half-marathon in September, and, much more important, broke Nick Rose's 10km course record by 13 seconds in Bowling Green, Kentucky, two weeks ago.

That provoked John Treacy, one of Sunday's favourites, to say: "When Steve runs that sort of time for 10km, then you know he'll run well at the longer distances. Steve is one of the hardest working individuals in the sport. And if he beats me, I'll be happy for him, because I'll know I've been beaten by a better runner on the day."

Compare that with Steve Binns's rueful "I'm no Steve Jones" after Binns had run 2:13.32 in Chicago, when he was backed to succeed, and there seems no end to the depths of respect given to Jones in the sport. Nevertheless, Treacy still hopes Jones's impetuosity will limit his chances again, as well as making him serve as pace-maker. Jones said: "I have been known to do that. But I think I'm a bit more disciplined now. I'm a different runner to 1985. But most of all, I want to prove that I'm still capable of running 2:09 or less, and win the major marathons."



Flying high: Steve Jones believes that leaving the RAF has improved his speed and attitude

## Eddery pronounces going perfect for European raiders

From Michael Seely, Churchill Downs, Kentucky

Pat Eddery arrived here at 7.30 yesterday morning and, after partnering his Breeder's Cup Turf mount Undercut in a spin on the grass track, pronounced the course to be in perfect condition for all the European raiders tomorrow.

"There is no sting in it at all," he said. "It should be ideal for everyone. But we wouldn't want any heavy rain. It could become heavy."

The champion jockey has also watched Indian Skimmer, favourite for the Turf, in most of her races. "I saw her win the Sun Chariot at Newmarket on firm ground. The going here is in a different class to that."

The happening of the morning as far as the media were concerned was the arrival of Henry Cecil, the flamboyant eight-times champion trainer in a \$32,000 white stretch Lincoln limousine, measuring 274½."

Later, Cecil walked with Indian Skimmer when she was led out on to the track, the filly looking happy and interested as she became accustomed to her new surroundings.

Cecil had already had his say about his resentment against the pressure applied by the Jockey Club over medication. "I was leaned on and I didn't like it," he said. "But I'm not going to make any excuses if Indian Skimmer doesn't win. If we can't handle the track and the going we don't deserve to win. That's all there is to it."

Guy Harwood arrived later in a conventional maroon saloon. Warning's trainer watched the favourite for the Breeder's Cup Mile led out on to the track.

The Queen Elizabeth II Stakes winner looked in magnificent condition but started to sweat slightly as he was taken back towards the stables. "The day suddenly got hotter and he's got a winter rug on," said Harwood. "You're starting to look a bit warm yourself."

Two years ago at Santa Anita, Harwood was a worried man at the corresponding stage as Dancing Brave was starting to lose weight and condition. "I'm very happy with Warning," Harwood said. "He was spot on when he left home."

"He won't do any serious work but I might take him on to the track during racing this afternoon to get him used to the conditions."

The experienced Sussex trainer holds the local opposition in respect. "Back home it would be a match between Warning and Miesque but not out here. The locals are tough and experienced and racing on their home ground."

Harwood believes the tight bends of the seven-furlong banked track will not present Warning with any problems. "Of course I would be happier to be better drawn than 11. But Pat knows the horse now and can ride him any way he wants to. If they go too fast, he can drop him out. Or if he wants to be on on. And he loves turning left-handed."

Luca Cumani watched Infamy gallop four furlongs on the grass. "She is very well and has eaten all her spaghetti and ice-cream," said the often-flippant Italian-born trainer.

YACHTING: I-PUNKT CREWMAN APPEALS FOR REDUCTION OF DECADE-LONG RACING SUSPENSION ON BRITISH WATERS

## Changes expected on 'shamateurism' Soviets eager to make ocean racing impact

By Barry Pickthall

Administrators from around the world are expected to make momentous changes in the sport when they meet in London next week for the annual conference of International Yacht Racing Union.

The most important is a motion to legalise the "shamateurism" which has spread from club to Olympic level over the past decade. One proposal, tabled by a working party of rule-makers led by Peter Siemens, of Brazil, suggests that all events, including the Games in Barcelona, should be open to professional and amateur alike.

The Union will also discuss liberalizing the rules limiting advertising on hulls to encompass the break-away professional circuits, such as the transoceanic and Formula 40 multihull events which have allowed sails to become high-

class floating billboards.

● The equality of women has taken a long time to gain acceptance in yachting. This summer's Olympics marked the end of a decade-long battle to have a separate class for women. It proved such a success that the women have won approval from the International Olympic Committee for the inclusion of two further events at the next Olympic regatta, and the decisions next week boil down to the type of boats to be used.

The choice for a new singlehander class rests between the Europe and Laser dinghies and the vote is expected to be close. The IYRU also plans to announce a second sailboard event for women, but the choice of board is expected to be the same as that for the men's event — an open division II class board proposed by Britain's Royal Yachting Association, or

the Austrian-designed Lechner one-design model used in South Korea.

● Thomas Friese, the West German offshore yachtsman banned for 10 years after being found guilty of cheating in last year's Admiral's Cup and One Ton Cup world championships, has taken out a High Court writ against the RYA in an effort to reduce the length of his ban from racing in British waters.

The case, in which Friese and his crew admitted to pumping illicit water ballast aboard their yacht, I-Punkt, to improve its stability upwind, has led to a call for an international tribunal to enforce future national bans world wide.

Most English-speaking nations copied the suspension imposed on the I-Punkt crew, but other countries, including West Germany and Austria, have either reduced the British sentence or turned a blind eye.

To the embarrassment of the Italian yachting federation, Friese exploited this lack of international consensus by repainting his boat and entering Mediterranean races under this season under the name of A. Friese. He also changed the name of his yacht to Omen Marketing.

The Italians have joined a chorus of support from around the world for an international court to adjudicate and impose penalties that are enforceable throughout the world.

The Friese court action coincides with a rehearing last night of the case against Hubert Raudaschl, the Austrian skipper of I-Punkt, who said that evidence that he informed on the illegal ballasting to the West German federation before the scandal was exposed in *The Times*, was ignored when the RYA handed down a two-year ban on him.

Soviets eager to make ocean racing impact

From Bob Ross, Sydney

For the first time a yacht from the Soviet Union has entered the AWA Sydney to Hobart race, one of the major events on the international ocean racing circuit.

The Far Eastern Shipping Company Yacht Club, in Vladivostok has entered the 13.6 metre yacht, *Veter*, to be skippered by Pavel Vasilchenko with a crew of nine.

The club has told the race organizer, the Cruising Yacht Club of Australia, that it plans to use this year's race to gain experience for the AWA Southern Cross Cup next year — an international trans event based on a similar format to Britain's Admiral's Cup. They should also benefit from further international experience

in next year's Japan Sea international regatta from Nakhodka in the Soviet Union to Hokkaido in Japan in which two crews from finalists in *The Times*/James Capel Crewsearch scheme have been invited to compete.

*Veter*, built in 1983, has already contested the Japan Sea Race, of approximately 500 nautical miles, four times. She won in 1984 and 1987.

Although the Soviets are unknown in international ocean-racing circles, they have been successful in the Olympic yachting classes and won a silver and a bronze medal, respectively, in the men's and women's 470 dinghy classes at the Seoul Olympics.

## Canford Palm excels

Canford Palm produced a fine exhibition of quick and accurate jumping to win the Standard Life Novices' Chase by eight lengths on his fencing debut at Kempton Park yesterday (Christopher Goulding writes).

"I rate this horse extremely highly," Charlie Brooks, the winning trainer, said. "Last season I could not split him and Celtic Shot. But everything went wrong after a heavy fall at Ascot. He suffered from a massive haematoma and then went down with a cough."

"I have no plans for him but I should think he will be even

better over a longer trip as he is a half-brother to Special Cargo."

The victory maintains Brooks's excellent strike rate since he took over the licence from Fred Winter. He has now had eight winners from 26 runners this season.

Brooks is still undecided where he will run the stable's champion hurdler, Celtic Shot. ● Alone Success, the 1987 Triumph Hurdle winner, made an impressive debut over fences when beating Drury Walsh by 12 lengths in the De Vere Hotels Novices' Chase at Stratford yesterday.

## Pearlyman back on title trail

Pearlyman, the dual champion two-mile chaser, is making an excellent recovery from leg trouble and is back on course to defend his title at Cheltenham next March.

John Edwards's nine-year-old suffered tendon problems after Aintree last April and it was originally feared he would be out for the whole season. But,

following the latest scan on his legs, the vets have given the all clear and he is back doing roadwork at the stables.

A stable spokesman said yesterday: "We are all delighted he's back so soon and looking good. He will be not be seen out until the New Year and the main objective is to try to win a third Champion Chase."



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The Murray Handicap at Hamilton Park yesterday.

The filly stumbled 100 yards after the start in the Copeland Stakes and she was taken to hospital in East Kilbride where the fracture was confirmed.

Patrick Haston saddled the last runner of a 16-year training career when Easy Line finished fifth to Blue during his career, rates Hawley's victory in the 1984 Royal Hunt Cup his most important success.

Mr Haston, given a standing ovation by colleagues and guests at a jockeys' dinner in London on Wednesday night, Pigott said: "It's wonderful to be back with so many of my friends. I'm looking forward to training again."



Will Carling's elevation to the England captaincy, David Hands points out, is the climax to a remarkably eventful 1988

# A leader who is mature beyond his years

When Geoff Cooke telephoned Will Carling last week and said he wanted to discuss the side Carling thought he was going to be told he had been dropped. Then, when he told me I was in against Australia, I was so relieved I didn't really take in what he was saying about the captaincy.

"It wasn't until after I'd put the phone down that it hit me. I wandered around the house like a zombie. Any rugby player has his little dream. One of mine was to play for England and after Geoff actually told me what he wanted I tried to remember all the feelings I had when I was a child — the things I had hoped might happen."

Carling is not in the mould of many recent England captains. His capacity for self-analysis may owe something to his university studies in psychology, but there is also in his make-up an element of that old Corinthian spirit, in which a light-hearted, overt approach to sport masks a fierce determination to succeed and, moreover, to make the team succeed. That same element would, I imagine, have made him a successful professional soldier, had he decided to stay in the Army.

But 1988 has been a year of change for him: the year in which he won his first cap, made his first tour and changed his career from the forces to industry, even though his father and brother are soldiers.

Aged 22, he has been appointed captain of England for injuries permitting, the foreseeable future, certainly for this season and with the intention of taking England into the 1991 World Cup. Playing rugby with players several years his senior is nothing new. At the Terra Nova school at Holmes Chapel, in Cheshire, the six-year-old Carling began his career with the under-11s. At Sedburgh, under the tutelage of Kerry Wedd, he played rugby for five years, three of them in the 1st XV, and was only twice on the losing side.

"Kerry was an excellent coach, very progressive. He liked attacking rugby, as



Swallow diving: The England captain, Will Carling, in training yesterday, is hoping for another soft landing at Twickenham tomorrow (Photograph: Chris Cole)

most school sides do. He was very keen on fitness and modelled his sides around fast, elusive backs who had good back rows to go with them. When I was there we just weren't used to losing matches. I never thought I was going to lose and it makes a hell of a difference to your play."

Carling has a similar cosmopolitan background to many a service family. Though he was born in Bradford-upon-Avon, Wiltshire, his father's service in the Royal Regiment of Wales (his own regiment until he bought his way out this year) and the Army Air Corps took him to Hong Kong, three tours in Northern

Ireland and several years in Germany.

It was school which gave him his first taste of captaincy, when he represented England's 18-group side in 1984. "People like John Dawes spring to mind when I think of Will," Ian Gibson, coach to the schools' team for the past six years, said.

"People who do all the right things at the right time. Will showed immediate qualities of leadership within hours of being made captain. He broke up any cliques, he led people on and off the field."

Carling went on an Army scholarship to Durham University where Ted Wood,

then the university's coach and now manager of the Northern divisional side, for whom Carling first came to prominence two years ago, made the interesting reflection that "when Will had a lot of space he didn't look class. When the space was closed down he began to look world class. He presents the ball beautifully, he never misses a tackle, he's fast, he's strong."

Wood also suggests that Carling, for all his outer confidence, is shy. Carling agrees: "Anyone who knows me would say I was shy. I like to keep myself to myself. I don't like meeting a lot of

people all at once. When I'm not at training or at work I like being alone, or walking in Richmond Park, or catching up with one or two friends.

"I do a lot of reading, mainly with an aim in mind, whether it's finding out more about psychology or the job I'm training as a retail market executive for Mobil Oil."

"Although my tutors may not have found it obvious, I did quite a lot of reading at university, much of it to do with coping with stress — how soldiers cope with it and I found a book on how sportsmen cope, too."

Carling was also an art scholar at school and still sketches for pleasure, an essentially solitary occupation. But the maturity he has brought to his role is already worthy of note: by today he will have spoken to every member of his squad, noting their problems and trying to resolve them.

Take his relationship with Rob Andrew, his stand-off half for the North and England. "My role is to relax Rob and keep him calm; then he goes far better. I can leave the running of the backs to him, just as I can leave the forwards to Dean (Richards) to organize and I can think about the rest of the game."

"There are enough players around who have played international rugby for me just to plan the overall picture. We want cohesion and understanding between the two units, forwards and backs. "It's given me a lot of confidence, being named for the season. I hope I can instil some of that into the other younger members of the side and that we can get some continuity."

"It takes anyone a long time to find their feet in international rugby. I know when I came in I thought it would only be for one cap, because someone else was injured, and I was determined to enjoy it. I hope the rest of the side can do that, too."

Carling is the youngest England captain for 57 years, though not as young as Gareth Edwards, who was 20 when he first led Wales. Edwards, great player that he was, was not a great captain. Carling, I am sure, has the capacity to be both, given the time he knows is to grow into the role.

"You can forget your Butterfields and Davies, this is going to be better, I'm sure of it," Don Rutherford, the Rugby Football Union's technical director, who is not given to outrageous statements about individual form, said.

I dare say that not even the Dick Francis novel that is Carling's present bedtime reading contains more twists to the plot than has 1988 for the man who will lead England out at Twickenham tomorrow.

## An Australian captain who is in tiptop trim

By Mick Cleary

There was no escape. The television lights glared, the threat of reporters' questions in the door slammed shut and the interrogation began.

The Australian captain, Nick Farr-Jones, was the centre of attention. "Were the 1988 Australians really such a hopeless side?" The Wallabies had been taken apart by London, 21-10, in their opening match and the victories were already hovering.

A hooter's Press conference can be a lonely and humiliating experience. Yet Farr-Jones did not flinch. As a solicitor, he knew how to stand up to hostile questioning. He did not make excuses. He gave praise. He admitted defeat. And he gave one defiant warning. That Australia would be back at Twickenham in three weeks to give England a wallop.

That time is almost up and yet the touring side has continued to struggle. Had his comments just been a captain's platitudes? "Not a bit of it," he said. "I always maintained that the games against the divisions would be tough. Losing three of them is, of course, a disappointment."

"What has annoyed me though is some of the ill-informed criticism of this squad. Unflattering comparisons have continually been made with the grand slams of 1964. Yet that party lost four matches outside the Tests. If we win on Saturday then we will have



Farr-Jones: still confident

achieved our first major objective."

If they do win it'll be due in no small way to Farr-Jones's firm, yet benign, leadership. The Australians have been desperately disappointed by their performances. Farr-Jones has assured that they have never been so close to a grand slam.

His level-headed perspective has sustained morale and confidence throughout. Unlike 1984, no cliques have built up. They mix well and, come the day, will play well. "We are still confident," Farr-Jones said. "We can, and do, rise to the big occasions and I'm sure

England and our critics will be in for a surprise."

Farr-Jones is a shrewd psychologist. He has used the adverse comments to fire up his men. He is too diplomatic to single out any particular players for praise. He accepts though that the brilliant, match-winning unpredictability of David Campese — a player, he said, "whose brain doesn't know where his legs are taking him" — has helped to sustain the side.

His own form has not suffered. Only eight caps short of John Hewitt's record total for an Australian scrum half, he continues to display all the hallmarks of a world class half back: perception, speed, strength and splendid hands.

A successful tour for him is more than just playing rugby. Happy players make for winning players. He has encouraged the squad to relax and take in their surroundings. His parents have joined the party, bringing unexpected news from his fiancée, Angie. To while away the hours in his absence she has bought them a house.

He too has been busy. Last week it was *A Question of Sport*. This week it has been the delights of Cambridge, where the team played the Combined Schools.

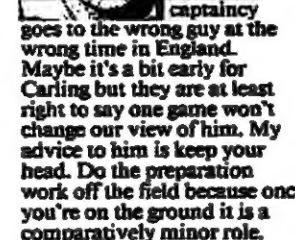
He takes his duties as tour captain very seriously. On Wednesday evening he disappeared from the hotel. An hour later he re-appeared with a bag of snacks and a bottle of wine. "We are still confident," Farr-Jones said. "We can, and do, rise to the big occasions and I'm sure

PETER BILLS asks recent former England captains what advice they would give to Will Carling tomorrow

John Scott

Captain: March 1983 to June 1984. Record: P 4, L 4.

Will is so reliant on the other 14. His success or failure will depend on the kind of support he gets. I always think the captaincy goes to the wrong guy at the wrong time in England. Maybe it's a bit early for Carling but he is at least right to say one game won't change our view of him. My advice to him is keep your head. Do the preparation work off the field because once you're on the ground it is a comparatively minor role.



Bill Beaumont

Captain: January 1976 to January 1982. Record: Played 22, Won 13, Drawn 2, Lost 7.

I was an incomplete player for the first two seasons so Will should remember not to worry too much. But I would have liked to see someone closer to the

action being made captain. The front five need a bullet in the backside to get them motivated and although Will looks very level-headed it is asking a lot of him at his age.

Richards has more experience and might have been a better bet. Carling could have done with another season establishing himself. But having decided on him he must worry chiefly about his own game not everyone else's.

Paul Dodge

Captain: January 1985 to June 1985. Record: P 7, W 2, D 1, L 4.

Without a doubt he is the best centre in England but he must remember to play his own game. Take notice of what is going on but not

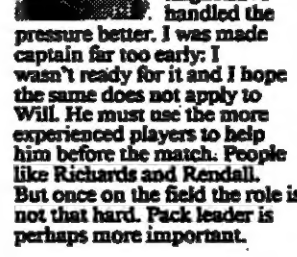
to the extent of allowing your own game to suffer. You can very easily lose your way worrying about others. But the great captains, like Beaumont and Wheeler, always played very well and concentrated on their own games. If you play well yourself, the others follow. As long as he can motivate players and sort out any problems on the field he will be all right. They are looking to the future and it might prove an outstanding choice.



Richard Hill

Captain: October 1986 to March 1987. Record: P 4, W 1, L 3.

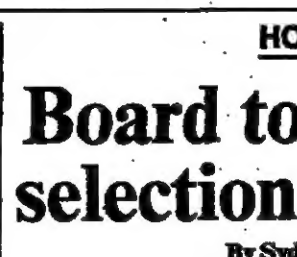
It is very early to make Will captain and perhaps it is unfair. Someone who has been used to leading a club side might have handled the pressure better. I was made captain far too early. I wasn't ready for it and I hope the same does not apply to Will. He must use the more experienced players to help him before the match. People like Richards and Rendell. But once on the field the role is not that hard. Pack leader is perhaps more important.



Mike Harrison

Captain: April 1987 to February 1988. Record: P 7, W 3, L 4.

He will keep his head and spirit going on and off the field. He can mix with everybody and I believe they have picked a good man. My advice is go out and enjoy the game. Don't forget your responsibilities but never let them become a burden. I think yet to be a good decision but the idea of choosing him for the season that relieves him of pressure. Being



captain should help Will express himself for he will lead from the front.

Richard Harding

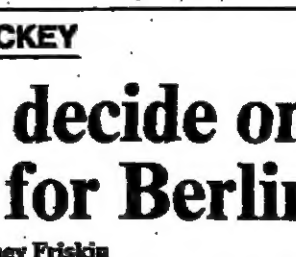
Captain: June 1988. Record: P 1, W 1.

Will must do the job in his own way. Don't take preconceived ideas onto the field, just do it the way you see it. I wish him the best of luck. I enjoyed leading England and in the match I was captain I tried to utilize the means at our disposal to the full. Utilize your skills as my advice to him. I am sure he can do well and England should beat Australia.

John Orwin

Captain: April 1988 to June 1988. Record: P 3, W 1, L 2.

Age doesn't matter because Will must have learned about leadership while he was in the army. I never thought of him as a captain material because he is quiet. It might yet be a good decision but it's probably too early. My advice is instil confidence in those around you. He has the



respect of his colleagues and being at centre is no problem. Harrison and Dodge both did good jobs as captain from the backs.

Peter Wheeler

Captain: November 1983 to March 1984. Record: P 7, W 3, L 4.

Will has a very difficult task because the fact that people are writing off the Australians will stir them up. Instilling urgency into a side expecting to win, particularly an England side, is always tough for the captain. My advice is be yourself. In the raw atmosphere of a dressing-room before an international there is nowhere to hide. If your temperament is to say things calmly and coolly do that because people will see through you very quickly if you shout and rave. He has been given a very difficult task and there must be some culpability there with selection. They have just been on an overseas tour and should have sorted out this sort of thing for the future. To throw in someone so inexperienced is asking a lot and the senior players must help.

Del Harris, Britain's teenage national champion, has achieved another of the goals he set himself by joining the world's top 10 within a year, according to the new ranking list issued by the International Squash Players Association.

There are two English players in the top 10, with Philip Kenyon one place ahead of Harris at No. 9, five in the top twenty and 10 in the leading 30. The world champion, Jahangir Khan, of Pakistan, is back at No. 1.

Harris began his international career this year, after winning the British world championship in Edinburgh, and in eight months has risen inexorably from 92nd on the world list. WORLD RANKINGS: 1. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 2. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 3. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 4. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 5. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 6. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 7. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 8. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 9. Philip Kenyon (Eng); 10. Del Harris (Eng); 11. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 12. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 13. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 14. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 15. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 16. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 17. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 18. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 19. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 20. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 21. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 22. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 23. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 24. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 25. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 26. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 27. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 28. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 29. Jahangir Khan (Pak); 30. Jahangir Khan (Pak).

### REAL TENNIS

**Davies the victor in tactics war**

From William Stephens

Lachlan Deuchar, the challenger, was outplayed and outmanoeuvred by Wayne Davies, the holder, in the world championship second leg at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club on Wednesday. Davies won 6-1, 4-6, 5-2 to retain the title by 7-1 overall.

Davies, aged 33, and from Geelong, Australia, is head professional here. His seriousness in preparation included lengthy sessions of running on a swimming bath with the water at shoulder height, and also studying *The Art of War* written by Sun Tzu in China in the fourth century BC.

With Graham Hyland, a former US open champion, Davies analysed Deuchar's game and found it incomplete. Key weaknesses identified were the volley — usually on return of service — and Deuchar's floorstrokes in the backhand corner to the slower ball.

Davies's tactics were to feed the ball to these weak spots. He noted Deuchar's tendency to roll his wrist on the smash-volley, and observed that, although Deuchar was normally strong in the backhand corner, two varieties of slower ball upset him.

Deuchar, aged 30, from Melbourne, says that service should be defensive to cut out his opponent's strengths. His main concern was to restrict Davies' main force to the dechamps and also the smash-volley which Davies cuts, immediately after the ball's bounce above the winning gallery, to a short chase on the mainline side.

Deuchar never found an answer and was even caught out by a third variety of return, as he moved in anticipation to the mainline side, he found the ball forced directly to the left of the dechamps before he could turn back.

### RUGBY UNION

**Self-belief that lifts gloom**

By Gerald Davies

Robert Norster has played fewer than half a dozen matches this season, due initially, and understandably, to a delayed start to his season after Wales's tour to New Zealand, and, latterly, because of an ankle injury. He will play for Cardiff against Leicester tomorrow. This last point hints at an uncomfortable truth which the Welsh team need to face yet again.

It is clear once more this season, as so often in recent years, that he and Jonathan Davies are so crucial to the team that the prospect of taking to the field without them would have a debilitating effect on morale.

It is not merely their very obvious gift for playing the game that is so impressive but the less tangible, but no less valuable, belief they have in themselves. It is a quality not known in abundance among the Welsh players these days. So much emphasis has been laid on what the coach says that the supremacy of the individual is forgotten. There is no such thing as a team unless there are players to affirm their own identity within it.

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### TABLE TENNIS

**England's morale still intact**

### HOCKEY

**Board to decide on selection for Berlin**

By Richard Eaton

England's disappointment that the European Cup and the World Cup is to be accepted by the International Hockey Federation (FIH) for the purpose of Olympic seeding.

The team eventually chosen may be either a competent side consisting of players from the home countries or a single country, possibly England, which can play under one name but Great Britain, whose record alone earned qualification for this event.

Northern Ireland players are unlikely to be made available to the British side for the championship trophy because the combined Ireland team of North and South is committed to the International Cup at New Jersey, to be held next July, this being a qualifying tournament for the 1990 World Cup at Lahore, Pakistan.

Also to be considered at tomorrow's meeting is the question of a nominated home country whose record in international events, such as the European Cup and the World Cup, is to be accepted by the International Hockey Federation (FIH) for the purpose of Olympic seeding.

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### SQUASH RACKETS

**Harris has joined the top 10**

By Colin McQuillan

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There are two English players in the top 10, with Philip Kenyon one place ahead of Harris at No. 9, five in the top twenty and 10 in the leading 30. The world champion, Jahangir Khan, of Pakistan, is back at No. 1.

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### FENCING

**Hopes dashed by Harper**

Pierre Harper, the British foil champion and best British performer at the Olympic Games, competes this weekend at the Welsh Open, dashing the hopes of non-Olympian fencers of gaining this coveted title in men's foil while most other Olympians are resting (Lesley Drennan writes).

The strange challenge appears to be for Justin Fittan, a former world junior champion, finalist who won the Leicester Open title last month. In the women's foil competition, only one Olympian, Linda Strachan, will be competing, but when it comes to fencing are less predictable than in men's.

### Berkshire in top form

Competition in the National Westminster Bank women's county championships has produced unexpectedly good results.

In the south, Berkshire have played against their stiffest opposition and in four matches have scored 18 goals with one against beating Middlesex 4-1 and Surrey 2-0. They have Sussex and Buckinghamshire to play but it looks as if they will be the South champions.

Sussex, who started well against Somerset, came to grief against Middlesex and Berkshire. They have just Oxfordshire to play. The South gives priority this weekend to their league matches.

On Sunday the Midlands will be out in strength at Cannock, Lillishall and Highdown, Nottingham. Staffordshire, the reigning champions, have won against Derbyshire and Bedfordshire scoring five goals but Leicestershire have beaten with 12 goals to their credit.

Kent, the East champions, have again been beaten by Essex and have two difficult matches on Sunday against Suffolk and Hertfordshire.

Yorkshire have beaten Cheshire 5-0 and Manchester League 6-0. Sheffield League, the North holders, were beaten last Sunday 1-0 by rivals Lancashire. Tomorrow and Sunday the North play at Gateshead and Prescot.

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### Centenary challenge issued

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

and Bingley on Sunday November 20 opened their season with victory over Yorkshire Colts at Wakefield (9-7). Ravenscroft scored the schools' try with Hill kicking a conversion and penalty. Two former Yorkshire schools players, Carrington (try) and Appleard (penalty) tried for the Colts.

Taunton School, who have four wins and two defeats to date, won well at Sherborne (6-21). 13 of their points coming from the reliable goal kicking of Jenkins. Taunton's two defeats were by Christ's and Bryanston.

The exigencies of continental touring were experienced by Douai. Having won three matches, drawing one and lost one in the Dutch 15-side tournament, they arrived to play

Douai to discover that they had coincided unexpectedly with Bramhall. The problem was solved by joint teams taking the field, after which Douai won their final match against a Combined XV in Amsterdam (16-8).

St Pauls played well to beat King's, Canterbury in 12 of the 13 fixtures played, including a 36-0 win at First XV level after a narrow loss to Wellington College (9-7). On their tour of Scotland they went down 23-16 to Merchiston Castle, before beating George Watson's College (30-13).

Rossall, who lost to King's, Maclefield, have seven wins from eight games, their most impressive result being a 23-3 triumph against Trent.

Place in seems a off for

Award to upgrade facilities

Sudbury Town ended by

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# SPORT

tomorrow...

Analysing  
the people  
and the issues  
in the world  
of sport

In colour:  
Sugar Ray  
Leonard goes  
for a fifth  
world title

The tactics  
that can win  
the rugby  
international

David  
Chapman:  
king of  
the racing  
sprinters

Life at  
the bottom  
for Terry  
Venables  
and Spurs

## Wimbledon are urged to act on tunnel fracas

By Louise Taylor

Gordon Taylor, secretary of the Professional Footballers' Association (PFA), yesterday urged both the Football Association and Wimbledon to "thoroughly investigate" the incident at Plough Lane on Wednesday night when Alex Ferguson, the Manchester United manager, accused a Wimbledon player of attacking Viv Anderson, his former England defender, in the tunnel following the Littlewoods Cup game.

Anderson required three stitches in a wound under an eye and Taylor said: "That incident is to be deplored. It should be acted on by the FA. If things don't improve the League will need to think about deducting points for this sort of thing."

The highly respected PFA secretary will also be asking Lawrie Sanchez and Colin Gibson, the players' union representatives at Wimbledon and Manchester United respectively, for their versions of events.

Taylor added: "I would expect the manager of Wimbledon to take action, he knows who was involved. I am sure that in the passage of time names will come out and be dealt with."

"I'm very disappointed it is Wimbledon again, bearing in mind the problems they've had in the past. At the moment it seems that trouble is associated with particular clubs. And the people running those clubs are as accountable as the people involved in incidents like this."

"Wimbledon are no longer a small club, they've grown up and their behaviour must reflect it. I've always believed that internal discipline is the best. The record of managers like Brian Clough, Graham Taylor and Howard Wilkinson shows this."

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — Argentina will decline an invitation to play in Britain next May for the first time since the Falklands War, an Argentinean football official said yesterday. The official, an Argentinean Football Association board member, said the timing was inconvenient because the first division championship would be in its final stages.

"If we are trying to clean up the game we have got to deal with incidents not seen by referees. The game is under scrutiny and we can't afford to bury our heads in the sand."

Brian Hill, the referee, was already in his dressing-room when the incident took place but the FA are empowered to conduct inquiries into incidents not spotted by referees and confirmed last night that Anderson and Ferguson had been asked for their "observations."

Ferguson withdrew a complaint to the police after Anderson told him he did not wish to press charges. Ferguson said: "I reported the matter because I have never

seen anything quite like it. Anderson was struck in the eye and then kicked on the ground."

Chief Inspector Kenneth Foster, the senior police officer on duty confirmed: "An allegation was made but subsequently withdrawn by the Manchester United manager. We do not intend to take any action."

However, Graham Kelly, chief executive of the FA, has warned that under association rules Ferguson is obliged to name the alleged guilty party or parties.

Wimbledon are already due to appear before the FA at the end of the month to explain their poor disciplinary record last season, when they incurred 69 bookings.

However, after appearing before the FA for disciplinary reasons for the past seven successive seasons, Wimbledon had, before Wednesday, started to show signs of reform. They dealt sternly with the pre-season sending-off of Vinny Jones and their players had collected only nine bookings in 12 competitive games this season.

## Why James had to go

By Martin Searby

Neil Midgley, one of football's leading referees, was blissfully unaware that controversy would follow so soon on the heels of his dismissal of Julian James, the Luton Town full back, in the third round Littlewoods Cup tie against Leeds United on Wednesday.

The tackle with which James, aged 18, and playing his first full match, pulled down Baird was a replica of the incident in the televised match on Sunday when Ian Snodin felled Jesper Olsen.

But Midgley, a referee on the FIFA panel, had not seen the incident in which Snodin escaped with a booking.

"It wouldn't have made any difference if I had," he said. "The rules distinguish between serious foul play and ungentlemanly conduct and in my opinion that tackle was serious foul play."

Ray Harford, the Luton manager who had his name taken for protesting too vehemently from the touchline, yesterday fined himself £100.

## New test devised for blood doping

From John Goodbody Lausanne

Tests for blood-doping are to be carried out for the first time in any sport at the 1988 world cross-country skiing championships, with guilty competitors facing disqualification and suspension.

Officials of 44 world governing bodies yesterday heard that tests can be carried out on competitors with 100 per cent certainty of discovering if they have been injected with the blood of other people, and 50 per cent certainty of detection if a competitor has re-infused his own blood.

"It is revolutionary. It is a real breakthrough," Professor Ingard Lereim, who has been team doctor to the Norwegian Olympic skiing team since 1970, told the 22nd congress of the General Association of International Sports Federations.

Six competitors at the world championships in Finland in February will be required to give blood samples which will be analysed both for evidence of blood-doping and also for banned drugs, which can often be better detected in the blood than in the urine, which is usually used in drugs tests.

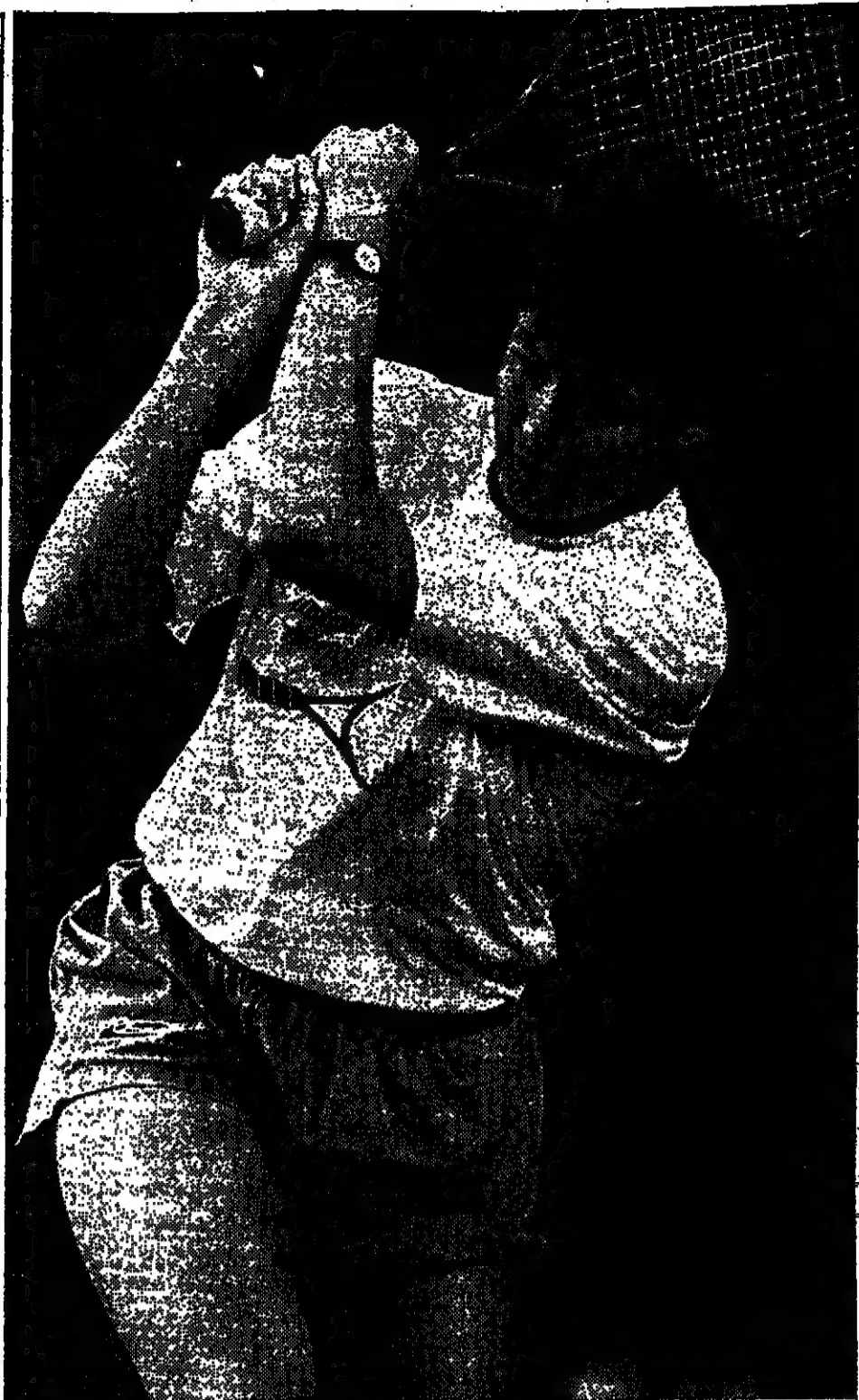
Members of the medical commission of the International Olympic Committee — which has banned blood-doping even though there has, until now, been no certain test that the practice has been used by sportsmen — will be present at the championships because of the possible relevance for other sports.

Blood-doping, sometimes called "blood-packing", involves the sportsman having at least a pint of blood extracted and then stored. The loss of blood stimulates the bone marrow to produce more oxygen-carrying red blood cells, and over a period of about three weeks, the competitor makes up the loss. The stored blood is then re-infused before competition, increasing the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood and consequently making more oxygen available to the muscles. Competitors can also infuse someone else's blood, although there is always a risk of infection.

Several successful Finnish long-distance runners of the 1970s were rumored to have used blood-doping, although this was never proved, but Mikko Ala Leppilampi, a steeplechaser, admitted that he had used the practice before the 1972 Olympics. Members of the American cycling team also said they had been blood-doped at the 1984 Olympics.

Professor Lereim, who is supported by Dr Tapio Videman, of Finland, said that the tests, as accepted by the International Skiing Federation, could now identify the presence of foreign cells in blood. It was possible to identify whether a competitor had been re-infused with his own blood by examining the ratio between the red cells and the erythropoietin, a hormone that induces bone marrow to produce red cells.

The pair said that they had the support of 25 national team doctors because, as Dr Videman, said: "Blood-doping is the most important way to manipulate performers in cross-country skiing. It has a greater effect than all other methods put together."



Wightman Cup workout: Clare Wood, a member of the British team, gets in some practice at the Albert Hall yesterday (Photograph: Marc Aspland)

## A declining team event must find new heart

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

That sporting, social, and entertainment festival, the annual Wightman Cup contest between British and American women, is progressing through its sixtieth edition, at the Albert Hall, London. There is much to admire about the event, not least its weight of tradition. But its competitive heart is unsound — and a remedy can and should be found.

Britain broke even in the first eight contests. The United States has since had runs of 21, seven, and nine consecutive wins and has long since ceased to assemble full-strength teams. That is bad for the event and bad for the game. All the pomp and ceremony associated with Wightman Cup matches can't hide the fact that their solid status as international team events is spurious.

The most practicable change of format — and this particular kite has been flown here before — was suggested yesterday. The contest would be more even (and its historic distinction enhanced) if America's choice of players was restricted to those born in the 13 original British colonies, which achieved independence in 1783.

The evidence indicates that the US need have no fear of

## Graf forfeits cash bonus

Worcester, Massachusetts (Reuters) — Steffi Graf, the world No. 1, will forfeit \$400,000 (about £226,000) because she is two tennis tournaments short of her quota of 16 this year after overlooking the Virginia Slims tournament here.

Bonus money is paid to the top 16 players who compete in 11 designated events, the four Grand Slam tournaments, and the Virginia Slims event in New York later this month. Players who qualify for the season's finale will also be eligible. Graf's unearned sum will be divided among the other 15 players in the tournament, with the remainder split among the second, third and fourth ranked players.

losing. At present, their 13-colony team could include Pam Shriver (Maryland), ranked fifth in the world; Barbara Potter (Connecticut), tenth; Gretchen Magers (Pennsylvania), 45th; Terry Phelps (New York), 49th; and Wendy White (Georgia), 76th; with Elise Burgin (Maryland), 97th, in reserve. Shriver, Potter and Burgin have already played in the Wightman Cup series.

Britain need not be embarrassed by the reduced strength of the opposition. The odds would still be against them, if less ludicrously so. And the 13 colonies could choose their strongest team for an event far more competitive than it has been for most of its history.

The respective national associations have professional staffs but are controlled by transient officials reluctant to do anything different, for fear that something might go wrong. But custom and tradition should be guides, not masters. In the case of the Wightman Cup, what is there to lose by taking a bold initiative?

The competition's shaky status has been emphasized since the world team championship for the Federation Cup was inaugurated in 1963. That event has been increasingly successful, though there will be a slight lapse this year because several leading players have declined to represent their countries in Australia in December: an inconvenient time of year.

The Federation Cup format, two singles and a doubles, is also used for the team championship of the men's Association of Tennis Professionals, the World Team Cup event, introduced in 1975. That, too, has been one of the success stories of modern tennis.

Europeans on November 12. They will report back to Men's Tennis Council administrator, Marshall Happer.

"Then we will know where we stand," Philippe Chatrier, the ITF president, said. "We must keep our options open. I sense the tournament directors are terrified of being totally under the control of the ATP. But they may feel they have no choice. At least we will retain control of the grand slams and the Davis Cup."

Meanwhile, as compromise proposals were being put on the table, Ray Moore was ironing out a few points on the player's position.

"It is our intention to take a group of mediocre tournaments and turn them into major prestige events."

"Our tour will encompass three tiers of tournament and there will be at least 50 of them, probably more," he said.

Pasarell will be meeting with the North American tournament directors on November 11 while Bartoni will do likewise with the

END COLUMN

## Growing problem of drugs in racing

By Michael Seely

Concern was mounting in Kentucky yesterday about the publicity being given to the vexed question of medication in racing and the consequent adverse publicity being given to the image of horse racing worldwide.

"In this drug-related society we live in, it has become vital to get the public to understand the nature of our particular problem," said Wayne Lister, who, with a record six victories to his credit in the Breeders' Cup series, is one of the sport's most successful trainers.

The use of medication is forbidden in Europe and in the state of New York. But Bute, a painkilling drug, and Lasix, a medication which alleviates the problem of internal bleeding, is permitted in varying degrees in other states.

These substances are permitted in Kentucky and can therefore be administered to runners in tomorrow's \$10 million Breeders' Cup series, which is the showcase of international racing.

## Pressure from the Jockey Club

The background of the present furor concerned Henry Cecil and Indian Skimmer, an outstanding horse and the favourite for the \$2 million Breeders' Cup Turf. The same has medicinal problems with her back and shoulders, and Cecil assumed that he would be able to give her Bute to help her to stride out freely this prevalent firm going.

But, after being subjected to strong pressure from Lord Fairhaven, the senior steward of the Jockey Club, who was anxious to protect the good name of British racing, Cecil agreed to let Indian Skimmer run drug-free.

However, in *The Times* on Wednesday the trainer made it plain that he considered Lord Fairhaven's interference to be unwarranted and out of order. Lukas, having won over \$50 million in prize-money in each of the last four seasons, is a highly articulate man and understands the question thoroughly.

"I have to sympathize with Henry. If medication is permitted, I'd be crazy not to use it. Winning Colors, my Kentucky Derby winner, has been specially programmed for the Distaff. And she's going to run on permitted Bute."

Lukas then spelled out the specific difficulty in the States. "Of course it would be much healthier for the future of the breed. If medication was banned. If this happened, I'd certainly go along with it. After all, I have won a lot of races in New York as well as elsewhere."

"However, you have to understand that horses are trained and conditioned very different conditions compared with Europe. The dirt surfaces are very firm and place a lot of strain on horses, who run many more times in a season than in Europe. We have to support a very heavy racing programme."

## Steroids permitted in varying degrees

"The trainer then stressed the urgency of the situation. 'We've got to get to grips with it, before it gets out of hand. For example, steroids are permitted in varying degrees.'

"I used to think they were valueless but, after reading how Ben Johnson and other athletes in the Olympics were able to be given much harder work and more severe training, I have become very interested indeed."

There is a strong body of opinion that, whatever happens in other major horse races running in the Breeders' Cup, which is the Olympics or Superbowl of racing, ought to be made to run drug-free, whatever the legal position in the host state.

Ted Bassett, the president of the Breeders' Cup committee, pointed out the difficulties. "It is very, very complicated. Breeders all over the country finance the series. If they felt their position was threatened, they might withdraw their support."

"We also consider that it would be presumptuous to force our view on state racing authorities. And don't forget there are 31 different racing states with 31 different sets of rules."

## Carling promises a running game

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

England and Australia completed yesterday, without undue incident, the bulk of their preparations for tomorrow's international at Twickenham. Both teams will have a light workout this morning in readiness for the third encounter between the two countries during Australia's bicentennial year.

It was a minor curiosity that the Australians trained at Twickenham itself while England had morning and afternoon sessions at the Metropolitan Police ground, Imber Court. No touring team has trained at Twickenham before, though goal-kickers have been permitted to practice there.

It was only at the request of Michael Weston, then chairman of selectors, a couple of years ago, that England have trained there before away from home. There is a lot more confidence than when we played Australia in the summer."

Each season the agreement will cover 182 first division fixtures, 280 in the second division, and the first and second division premiership finals.

Maurice Lindsay, the League's director of marketing, said: "This is the first stage of a progressive marketing strategy. Executives of various national companies have made it clear that they like the play on the pitch, plus the continuing drug-free and violence-free image of the game."

The pair said that they had the support of 25 national team doctors because, as Dr Videman, said: "Blood-doping is the most important way to manipulate performers in cross-country skiing. It has a greater effect than all other methods put together."

He has firm views about violence on the field. "Clubs have to set standards and committees have to back referees. The law should be the last resort. There has been a trend to bring the law into every incident — that should be resisted."

One of the issues he will have to deal with when he takes over is the question of leagues. The Welsh Rugby Union announced yesterday the setting up of a working party to look at the implementation of a league structure in Wales beginning on September 1, 1990.

## Sponsors increase backing

By Keith Macklin

The sponsorship boom in rugby league continued yesterday when it was announced at Old Trafford that Stones Bitter, sponsor of the championship and premiership, is to sign a three-year contract, worth £750,000, a 90 per cent increase on the contract that expires this season.

This is the biggest individual sponsorship package in the game. In 1989-90 the payment will be £225,000, in 1990-91 it will rise to £250,000, and in 1991-92 it will be worth £275,000.

Each season the agreement will cover 182 first division fixtures, 280 in the second division, and the first and second division premiership finals.

Maurice Lindsay, the League's director of marketing, said: "This is the first stage of a progressive marketing strategy. Executives of various national companies have made it clear that they like the play on the pitch, plus the continuing drug-free and violence-free image of the game."

He has firm views about violence on the field. "Clubs have to set standards and committees have to back referees. The law should be the last resort. There has been a trend to bring the law into every incident — that should be resisted."

One of the issues he will have to deal with when he takes over is the question of leagues. The Welsh Rugby Union announced yesterday the setting up of a working party to look at the implementation of a league structure in Wales beginning on September 1, 1990.

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## SPORT IN BRIEF

### Benefit for Britain

Paris (Reuters) — The International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) yesterday ruled Detroit off its schedule, leaving the United States without a Formula One race, when its organizers admitted it could not comply with safety regulations and opened the way for a second grand prix in Britain on June 18.

The Federation will meet in December to decide whether Austria, the first reserve, but which has a problem with dates in August, or a Grand Prix of Europe, at either Silverstone or Brands Hatch, is the more viable option.

### Back therapy

Concord, New Hampshire (AP) — Jack Nicklaus will undergo an examination on his back on Monday to see whether he can have surgery and play competitive golf again. "I will quit if the problem can't be corrected," he said.

### Labour of love

Roy Hattersley, the Labour deputy leader and sports supporter, will give the opening address at the Central Council of Physical Recreation's national conference in Bournemouth, November 9 to 11.

### Lester resigns

Roy Lester last night resigned as coach of Carlisle, the club he joined in July 1986 and took to the second division premiership top eight play-off in his first season. This season Carlisle have won three of eight games.

### Shastri signs

Dhaka (Reuters) — Ravi Shastri, the India vice-captain, has signed to play for the Abahani club in the cricket league here later this month for a £180 match fee.

### Flexible award

Britain's triumphant Olympic hockey team has been given the unprecedented honour of being named the Access-sponsored "Men of the Year".

### Laing in line

Kirkland Laing, the British welterweight champion, will meet Nino La Rocca, of Italy, before December 17 for the European title relinquished by Mauro Martelli.

### IOC honour

The annual Sandwell volleyball tournament for 400 teams has been awarded one of the five International Olympic Committee (IOC) patronages next year — the first for a British sporting event.

### Laing: title challenge

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